FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AIR FORCE CHIEF ON VIOLA TRIP, NEW PROJECTS

PY121421 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Cordoba, 12 Mar (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force today stated that president-designate Viola's trip will be very useful because it will allow him to come into contact with the person who presides over one of the most important nations of the world.

Gen Omar Graffigna also disclosed the development of two very important projects: [first] To build an advanced basic jet plane with excellent characteristics which will be among the best in the world. He indicated that this is being done in Argentina at the air force factory in Cordoba with the cooperation of other countries. He said that the first prototypes will be tested in 1983 and assembly-line production will begin in 1985.

He also added that the next phase of the projects provides for the construction of a fighter plane during this decade and stressed that these two projects will reassert Argentina's presence in the field of world aeronautics.

PAPER VIEWS PCA ROLE IN 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

PY102231 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "An Old Dialectic Game"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress has not deviated from the predictions made by Western specialists, nor has it withdrawn--logically--from its traditional style which--without irony--could be labeled one of the most conservative of current political displays. Everything has been so predictable in this congress that its outcome was already decided at the start, as proven by the absence of the most eminent leaders of Eurocommunism and the unconditional presence of the well-known vassals who follow instructions in the free world.

Obviously, the Argentine Communist Party (PCA) was not absent. Its secretary general and delegate delivered a speech saying nothing surprising, with a great deal of dialectics. Our branch of the CPSU, as is well known, is traditionally very Marxist-Leninist and fulfills a disciplined role in the high-level strategy, a role which is not very common in the world today. The delegate's speech consisted in particular of conveying to the congress the faithfulness of the PCA when he said, "We are inspired by the success of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." The PCA secretary emphasized devotion to the Cuban revolution and the Sandinist experience in Nicaragua.

The PCA secretary's speech was logical and reasonable up to this point, but when he referred to PCA political actions and objectives in this country, his dialectical ability failed in view of the obviously contradictory reality. He said: "Argentine communists are engaged in a difficult struggle for the democratic transformation of the country and in an effort to unite all forces in the name of a real democratic renewal of the nation." These are conflicting views--for example for worship of the Cuban revolution as an expression of the purest Marxism-Leninism, and the plural democracy advocated by some political forces and leaders and frequently suppported by the founders of communism. The dialectic game is nothing new. As a matter of fact, it is an old game very much in the style of a doctrine which attaches as much importance to propaganda (fallacy) as to principles.

DIE WELT INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO

DW111405 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7/8 Mar 81 p 7

[Interview with Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueredo by Manfred Neuber; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] WELT: Brazil is one of those countries which is hit hardest by the oil price increase. Does Brazil now belong to the industrial nations in the North-South dialogue?

Figueiredo: Brazil is a land of the South, a developing country. Today we see more clearly than ever the urgent necessity for the industrial countries of the North to take measures to meet the demands of developing countries in trade and regarding cooperation in development and finances. The international economic system does not function satisfactorily, neither for the North nor for the South. This leads to an aggravation of such worldwide problems as inflation, price hikes for oil and capital goods, protectionism and unemployment, affecting above all the weaker economies of the developing countries.

The oil price increase which has hit Brazil and other developing countries much harder than the industrial nations is a result of the unequal structure of the world economy. It is urgently necessary to find a solution of the problem. The industrial nations have a special responsibility in this respect, because they have more influence on the world economy. If nothing is done to change this state of affairs, the problems will grow and Brazil's development will certainly be delayed. This would have unpredictable consequences for all of us--both in the South and in the North.

WELT: Due to the balance of payments deficit Brazil's foreign debts have risen considerably. When would the situation be critical, do you think?

Figueiredo: Your question sounds pessimistic, which does not correspond to Brazil's real economic situation. What matters is keeping the debt burden under control. And that is exactly what is being done in Brazil. We undertake large efforts to tackle our foreign payments problems. On the one hand, we are trying to reduce the consumption of oil products and to replace them with other energy sources (like methanol and coal). On the other hand, we want to increase our agricultural production in order to substitute several food imports and increase our agricultural exports. All told, seen from the proper perspective and against the background of a dynamic economy which has extremely rich possibilities, our foreign debt situation is not too bad.

WELT: Its exports efforts alone will not be enough for Brazil to fill the gap in its trade balance. Will you have to cut your imports?

Figueiredo: Due to its stage of development Brazil must import goods and capital. We have made a substantial contribution to the growth of international trade, and we intend to continue this policy, naturally in keeping with our possibilities.

A curtailment of our imports is not desirable. However, we must be able to pay for the imports. Every change in our foreign trade policy must take our balance of payments and trade into account. In this respect, the behavior of the import markets for our products as well as the flow of capital are of basic importance.

WELT: How safe is foreign capital in Brazil? Does the freer development of trade unions and the strikes have a negative effect on the willingness to invest?

Figueiredo: If I have understood your question correctly, you seem to suggest that foreign investors are against the freedom of trade unions in Brazil. I am not aware of the facts that this assumption is based on. On the other hand, however, I do not believe that the capital yield directly and necessarily depends on the intensity of labor-management conflicts. Observance of the laws and a responsible dialogue between employers and employees should create clear conditions which have positive effects for all. In my view, foreign investors feel safe.

WELT: Do we have to expect a nationalist tendency in your country's policy and economy, given the growing social unrest?

Figueiredo: I don't see any growing unrest in Brazil. I have confidence in my government's policy. We are trying to serve national interests. This is the basic principle of our acting. In this sense we have a nationalist attitude, a tendency, by the way, which has always existed in Brazil.

WELT: Brazil has set up a remarkable arms industry for domestic needs and for exportation. Are there any regulations preventing exports to crisis areas?

Figueiredo: To begin with, we must see the volume and type of war materiel exported by Brazil in the proper perspective. It is not a large quantity if you take into account that the international arms trade amounts to roughly $30 billion. Our exports may have reached a maximum amount of several hundred million dollars, or about 1 percent of the sum total. In addition, we do not export sophisticated and heavy war materiel which would be of major military importance. Another figure which would help you understand the problem better is the total volume of our exports, which amounts to $20 billion, half of which are finished goods.

Thus Brazil's arms exports account for only a small part of our total exports. We do not export arms to countries which are subject to international sanctions like South Africa. However, there are no legal restrictions to war materiel exports. But in practice these exports are subject to controls. I want to stress in this context that Brazil has no interest at all in aggravating regional tensions.

COLUMNIST ANALYZES MANEUVERING IN SPEAKER ELECTION

PY060154 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Special to the BRAZIL HERALD by Herbert Zschech]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The election of Dep. Nelson Marchesan by his fellow deputies for the post of speaker of the chamber for the next 2 years, with the relatively wide margin of 37 votes in the most disputed election ever held in congressional history here, with the defeat of his rival candidate Djalma Marinho, left President Figueiredo and his political minister visibly elated. The result may have prevented a serious institutional crisis that could even affect the entire march toward democracy. The Djalma Marinho candidacy was considered by the regime as a challenge, not to say a provocation which, if it had been successful, might have touched off countermoves and reprisals, and in any case tension between the executive and legislative powers.

The election of the new speaker who will preside over the Chamber of Deputies this year and next was preceeded by tension. To the Figueiredo administration, Marchesan's victory over his rival candidate Djalma Marinho was much more than a question of prestige. The election of the chamber speaker was seen as a test of the administration's capacity for keeping the reins of power despite the political opening which it wants to control entirely limiting its speed and extension according to its executive designs.

To many observers, it seems that this handling of the issue was a most serious blunder by the administration's political circle. Would it not have been much safer for the government to adopt the role of a neutral spectator in the contest between two federal deputies who both belong to its political party, and who disputed a post which after all does not involve major political influence or power? Neither candidate is an adversary of the political regime or even a sympathizer with the opposition. The Figueiredo administration could have accepted in advance any alternative, declaring the issue an internal problem of congress--which it actually is.

If the Figueiredo administration staked the regime's prestige, and almost the continuation of the political opening, on the victory of one of the two candidates for the chamber presidency, it must have had reasons that can be guessed but which nevertheless are little convincing.

The administration simply wanted to test the reliability of its chamber majority which in recent months has dangerously dwindled. For more than 15 years, congress--when it was allowed at all to meet--was seen from the presidential Planalto Palace as a willing tool of the revolutionary regime where dissident voices occasionally could make themselves heard, provided that they did not speak too loudly or too provocatively.

With the political opening, principles of democracy are being revived to a certain extent. These theoretical principles include the independence of the powers of government, executive and legislative power are supposed to be each autonomous, while working harmoniously together within the basic tenets of the constitution, while they may diverge, and take heterogeneous steps, in many concrete cases.

This is the principle which the Figueiredo administration--not so much Figueiredo himself but his closest circle of advisers--apparently finds difficult to assimilate. To the regime, which still considers itself the successor of the revolutionary dictatorship set up by the military in 1964, vital interests are involved which depend on continued supremacy of the executive power.

It is already clear that either the present congress, or in any case the congress to be elected in 1982, will work to implement new constitution. One crucial issue in this context will be the method of electing the president.

If the administration cannot count on the support of its own party--or, as is now admitted already, with an alliance of parties where the government's PDS [Social Democrat Party] would, however, play the leading role--many things may happen. The next president, even though still elected, as so far, by an electoral college instead of direct election by the people, might not be a four-star general, perhaps no military man at all. The mere thought still gives the creeps to the orthodox leaders within the "system."

This and similar considerations must have motivated the obstinacy of the Planalto Palace for making prevail at all costs the candidacy of the deputy appointed by it, Nelson Marchesan, against the candidacy of Djalma Marinho. There was no special reason apparently for his rejection by the Planalto except that he defied the "system" by becoming a candidate without official sanction. This, according to the official view, augurs badly for the future chances of government control. If the legislative power makes itself entirely independent, not caring much for the wishes of the Planalto circle, the regime will lose more and more of its control over the political evolution in the near future. Figueiredo's political opening may take a course not within the official plans.

While the regime in the last few days was intensily concerned with the chamber crisis, another strategical problem arose with the trial by a military court under the still effective national security law--a residue from the dictatorial regime not fitting well into democracy--of Metalworkers Union leader Lula and a dozen other union members.

They were given suspended prison sentences of between 2 and 1/2 and 3 and 1/2 years, for defying the labor law by instigating a strike after the wage increase demanded by them had been granted by a labor court in a compromise settlement. This is clearly against the law, including the security law. From a formal angle, the military court verdict against Lula and his codefendants is certainly correct. What many people consider incorrect is making the question of peaceful strikes for higher pay a national security issue.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO 37 CUBAN REFUGEES

PY111133 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Brazilian Government has granted political asylum to 37 Cuban refugees who had been staying in Lima. These refugees arrived in Rio de Janeiro this morning and, after registering their entry with the naval and air polic, boarded a plane for Curitiba, where they plan to settle.

These 37 Cubans are part of the 10,000-strong group which invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on 4 April 1980. Being political refugees, the 37 Cubans will receive, for 30 days, the aid of the National Employment Agency, free lodgings at one of the city's hotels, food, medical and psychological assistance, Portuguese language classes and information about the capitalist system.

FEBRUARY INFLATION RATE REACHES 8.5 PERCENT

PY111151 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The inflation for the month of February has broken all records by reaching 8.5 percent. This means that the accumulated inflation for the first 2 months of this year is 15.6 percent while the overall inflation for the last 12 months has reached 119.5 percent, the highest ever registered in the country.

According to high-level experts, this inflation is being caused by the price freedom ordered by the federal government

Meanwhile, members of Delfim Neto's planning team in Brasilia predict that high inflation rates will continue until May or June this year. They believe that is possible that by then inflation may be as high as 120 percent and that from then on it will decline.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO NATION

PY111717 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1247 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Speech by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte on his inauguration as constitutional president for an 8-year term in office, from the main hall of Diego Portales Building in Santiago, Chile--live]

[Excerpt] Today is the starting date for the new constitution and the first presidential term in office which will comply with its provisions. These two events are undboutedly of such juridical significance that the entire nation comes to its feet to pay homage to the solemn nature of this ceremony which constitutes a meaningful landmark in Chile's development as a republic.

Seriously wounded by Marxist-Leninist ideology, our country had to endure, up until 1973, the sorrow of witnessing division among its children who were being borne toward the tragedy of civil war.

The country's entire reserve of patriotism and the help of the armed forces and the forces of order had to be called upon to prevent the plunge into the void.

Seven years have passed since those days full of sorrow, and now Chile is once again open to the world and full of the creative spirit which had prevailed in its better days.

Those days of darkness are now a thing of the past, but a past which we must never forget. At the same time, those days have allowed us to wake up to reality and to return to the true roots of our Chilean way of life.

Chile is the product of many decades of struggle, efforts and anxiety, of divided allegances passed on from one generation to the other, of hardships endured as tests of providence or lessons from history. In sum, the achievements and events which make up our civic and military traditions are so numerous that we may well feel proud of having been born in this land. [applause]

Thus, from the very dawn of our history we have been living under the banner of Christian civilization whose spiritual meaning has shaped the very core of Chile's way of life, as can be clearly seen in our evolution throughout history.

Time has sharply chiseled the personality of the natin. Among other things, the following stand out: an indomitable freedom-loving spirit incompatible with any type of tyranny or serfdom; a respect for strong personal authority capable of being at the same time an effective barrier against abuse of freedom and a guarantee that there will be justice for all; an in-depth understanding for the law represented by objective rules compulsory for both rulers and people; support for private initiative within the framework of private ownership of means of production which are the irreplaceable tools for the country's progress; and a deep-rooted sense of integration and solidarity, which is a sign of the broad social awareness of a homogenous race.

Everything I have said has allowed the country to come up with a scale of values where personal performance, generosity and public-mindedness have always prevailed over every other material and lineage-related considerations.

These, gentlemen, are some of the outstanding characteristics of our way of life. Unfortunately, peoples, like human beings, sometimes stray away and follow paths which lead them away from their true roots, forgetting that the latter are the only source of stable and crative vogor for any national who seeks to fulfill certain goals.

The first sign of this process in our fatherland has been the weakening of the presidential power, a power which stands for that strong and just authority which the Chilean people have always sought as protection from a variety of troublemakers and oligarchies.

The parliamentary system which had been devised to replace our presidential regime did not work out and even though the 1925 constitution was a very strong effort aimed at returning to the presidential regime, it failed because it did not provide effective laws on the activities of political parties and these parties managed to seize power to the extent of prevailing over the congress and president because neither the constitution or the laws clearly established the boundaries for the activities of these groups.

Nor were there rules concerning the internal discipline of these parties, and the result of this was that whenever a given group attained power it displayed inconsistency, pettiness and instability worse than any displayed by parliamentarism prior to 1925.

Nor were these parties held responsible for their actions, and this led to the most despicable agreements harmful to the country, agreements which the parties had reached without anyone being able to hold them accountable for their performance.

Finally, there were no rules as to their finances, and this gave rise to the shadiest corruptions. Thus, the country gradually slid into the same stagnation which had prevailed under the parliamentary system. The country had been the victim and the slave of its congress up until 1925; after that it became the slave and the victim of the system of political parties which gave rise to new oligarchies that began to enjoy power and to share it with the sector which had held it from of old.

At the same time, privileged unions appeared which, because of their economic power or the number of votes they controlled or both, became the pillars of certain political parties. Thus electoral machines appeared which combined bribery, administrative pressure, fraud and violence in order to keep political control over certain sectors, becoming self-sustaining sources of power.

The ensuing political web did not allow any room for an effective solution to the problem of state leadership. We know that the various governments which came after 1925 had to face uncontrollable power centers which, despite the fact that they claimed allegiance to exalted principles and depicted themselves as protectors of people's interests, were generally moved by their own selfish interests, frequently contrary to those of common well-being.

Whoever is willing to go through an objective analysis of this problem will be unable to refute the fact that the collapse of Chilean democracy has been mostly due to the uncontrolled power of closed-minded union and party oligarchies, and the unbridled behavior of certain press sectors. All these factors helped to undermine our political lifestyle long before 1973.

I dare say that one of the greatest challenges which democracies must face in modern times is knowing whether these democracies will be led by the government to attain common well-being, or whether they will be controlled by powerful oligarchies before which the leaders must frequently bow, thus opening the door to the most unbridled demagogery.

This was the question which we, the people responsible for Chile's fate, had to ask ourselves before submitting the new constitution for the consideration of the people. Our decision is clear-cut and final: the political parties will continue under restrictions of varying severity and duration before being allowed to carry out their activities.

I would also like to make it absolutely clear that they will be allowed to operate--like the labor sector now--within a legal framework which will provide measures which will control every type of monopolistic power and those who wield it.

The depressing display of governmental impotence toward providing for the common well-being, or that of leaders who, earlier in Chile and now in other countries of the world, have had to surrender before demagoguery of pressure groups, is something which should never again happen in our country. The authority of this government is committed to this. [applause]

For this reason, in this political-juridical period which begins today, by no means will we allow any compromise. The government will not accept any pressure regardless of its source. [applause]

The years of demagoguery favored socialistic state management, whose doctrines are based in a profound distrust in what could be accomplished by individuals operating in freedom and in the consequent belief in the need to submit any individual economic or social action to all kinds of state rules and regulations which, instead of decreasing, increased inexorably and excessively.

Thus the objectives of justice and equality proclaimed by the above state management policy were distorted to benefit pressure groups, namely business and union groups which successfully demanded for themselves franchises and privileges which, apart from being totally arbitrary, had nefarious consequences.

It was that decade of socialist demagoguery and state management that eroded both our political and socioeconomic life and paved the way for the Marxist offensive which was designed to convert Chile into a communist country.

We must emphasize the close connections existing among the following: demagoguery, state management and Marxism. Demagogues favor state management because the increase in size and influence of the government facilitates the action of pressure groups, which is exactly what they want. For its part, state management favors Marxism by generating an inadequate economic growth and by curtailing true individual freedoms, which are major factors in establishing a totalitarian regime.

Although our idea of democratic socialism is doctrinarily different from Marxism, the former is ultimately paving the way for the advancement and establishment of the latter.

The fatal trilogy of demagoguery, state management and Marxism reached its worst heights in our fatherland when Marxism took over the government of the republic and led the country to the very brink of civil war in 1,000 days of ignominy and generalized violence because of its intention of reaching power by means of force and converting the country into a Marxist state, thus ceding Chilean sovereignty to Soviet imperialism.

Many people have forgotten how the most typical values of our nationality were threatened during the Marxist government. The libertarian spirit was under the threat of an imminent totalitarianism; strong authority and justice disappeared as anarchy advanced; juridical meaning was destroyed by a government which scorned legality; the sentences of our courts were systematically ignored.

All private economic initiative was strangled by socialist collectivism. In 1973 the country was a picture of economic chaos, with an unprecedented discrediting of our currency. The spirit of cooperation and solidarity which our people had shown for decades had been destroyed by hatred provoked among countrymen or by a calculated and encouraged class struggle.

The virtual destruction of the Chilean soul was the prelude to the final violent action planned by the Soviets to put an end to our sovereign existence.

In this political maelstrom the people understood that it was impossible to postpone the end of the actions of a government which had become illegitimate and anarchial. At that time the country looked toward its institutions of national defense and order as the last bulwark capable of preventing the total destruction of the nation, and those institutions, faithful to their oath and mission, liberated the fatherland from Soviet Marxism on 11 September. [applause]

On this very solemn day I wish to recall that historic date with my soul and senses, a date which will never return because the armed forces and the forces of order are nothing but the people in arms. I also wish to say, as ruler and soldier, that I will always remember the men who fell and struggled on that 11 September. To them I now render my deeply felt homage and our gratitude and recognition of their sacrifice goes to them today, when the government of the 1980 institution is initiated. Their sacrifice has not been in vain. [applause]

In a brief account, I have presented the general trend of the work accomplished by the members of the junta and their wives, with the assistance of the armed forces, the cabinet ministers, the deputy cabinet ministers, the heads of services and advisers--and especially with that of my dear wife who has unselfishly worked with the Chilean Women's Voluntary Corps and the Chilean people. [applause] I have expressed my special gratitude to the people of this nation who, in difficult times, accepted and contributed with their share of sacrifice. All of them deserve the deep gratitude of the president who is talking to the nation now.

I could not end this speech without briefly outlining the guidelines the government will follow and dispelling any concern that might exist. The double commitment we assumed to the nation in 1973 was, on the one hand, to work for the social and economic recovery of the country and on the other hand, to draft a new constitution to provide general and creative answers for the future needs of Chile. Such needs were enshrined in a new constitution, which came into being in a free and sovereign plebiscite on 11 September 1980 in a way which befits our Western and Christian tradition as a law-abiding nation. On that date the overwhelming majority of Chileans approved the political constitution of the republic which became known as the constitution for freedom. [applause] This is the constitution which becomes effective today and which henceforth will serve as the fundamental legal basis for the government's actions in pursuit of establishing a new, lasting and vigorous democracy in our fatherland. This constitution lays down the basis for a solid and continuous economic development, giving recognition to the right of private ownership and giving particular rules to regulate that right. I also want to stress the fact that this constitution tries to root out the political activities of doctrines which undermine the essential values of our tradition or which incite to violence and confrontation. To this end, legal provisions have been prepared and will be promulgated for the functions of civilian and military courts, as well as for the action of security forces against those who resort to violence to intimidate the citizenry, thus sometimes causing innocent victims.

Ladies and gentlemen: As president of this nation I can assure you that I will fight until these advocates of violence, who are the sore of contemporary society, are completely eliminated in the country. [applause] Chilean women and men, the constitutional text which becomes effective today is a fundamental landmark for the nation, not only because it upholds the values of the fatherland, but also because of its innovative and creative ideas in meeting the challenge facing contemporary society, a challenge of proportions that cannot be summed up in a few words. The passage of time will permit the gradual and appropriate implementation of the new constitution, as well as the precise understanding of its commitment to freedom for Chileans and to progress for Chile. On this date, when the nation begins a new period of its history under the new constitution, I want to emphatically reaffirm that we will carry forward the process we initiated in 1973 through the clear and precise guidelines enshrined in this constitution.

Ladies and gentlemen: The social and economic program of the presidential period that begins today will be aimed at achieving the following basic objectives: to guarantee, in a steady but progressive manner, social and economic freedoms; to maintain the high rate of growth of our economy by keeping a careful watch over the stability of prices; to tend toward an effective decentralization of the economy; to take full advantage of human and natural resources and the geographic potentials that are found in the many regions that make up our country' and to achieve social development in accordance with economic development. The objective of all these goals is to eradicate the extreme differences between the many national sectors and to achieve an effective national security. [applause]

The price policy will be aimed at achieving an effective situation in the productive sector. But to do this the goods and services must reflect real production costs so that they will become truly effective market indicators. In compliance with the latter we will promote the operation of commodity markets to reduce the risk that producers confront with the variations of international prices. Moreover, the government will grant subsidies only after carrying out a proper study to specify the amount needed and the sectors or activities that will be benefited.

The policy of opening our economy to international trade in recent years will be expanded through the granting of credits. This will lead to a decrease of interest rates in Chile, thus benefiting investment and employment.

As for the exchange rate and tariff policies, they will continue to be of a general and nondiscriminatory nature affecting all national sectors.

The government tax policy will tend to decrease all taxes to enable the private sector to have a greater availability of resources and to decrease the excessive influence of the government. All privileges and tax exemptions that do not pursue an equitable distribution between private benefits and those of a specific social activity will be eliminated, since they undermine the country's economic growth and the general progressive and equitable tax system.

The government will continue to enforce a nondiscriminatory foreign investment policy by establishing objective regulations and offering stability and consistency through the enforcement of economic guidelines, thus subjecting foreign and domestic capital to the same treatment.

We will promote the modernization and simplification of management practices that affect international trade and we will continue to enforce those measures that help to develop imports.

We will continue to enforce a tight control in expenses of the public sectors, since we are certain that this will lead to the creation of an efficient and modern government that will make better use of available resources.

Public enterprises will have to submit to the same rules and conditions as the private sector, thus establishing a clear separation between the government's rule-setting function and its economic activities. These public enterprises must yield their benefits either directly by increasing the nation's income or indirectly by serving the people. But what I want to make perfectly clear is that these enterprises shall not be used to pay political favors. [applause]

The government will promote a high degree of competition in the various economic activities, it will further its control of monopolies, price agreements, market distribution and so forth. Now, in addition to seeking economic growth, we will implement a plan designed to promote social development by earmarking fiscal resources for the financing of social programs which will directly benefit low income sectors.

By effectively improving the distribution income, a policy of direct subsidies will be implemented to eradicate extreme poverty through specific programs encompassing housing, nutrition, the full care of minors, pensions and so forth.

The concept of ownership will be enhanced through an overall growth of our economy. We will also issue regulations concerning lots located in both urban and rural areas and the solutions of problems affecting small landholders.

The social security reform, which is known to the nation, will allow us to reduce the tax on hiring workers and to markedly increase the number of jobs in the next few years. We will promote the effective enforcement of freedom of work by removing the obstacles standing in the way of hiring workers and by establishing a progressive liberation system on the market. It has been decided to reduce as much as possible deductions from the workers' salaries and wages so that their take-home pay will not be affected.

Regarding housing, the government will continue to support the needy sectors through selective mechanisms which will take into account the efforts and responsibility of each family and which will seek to create conditions conducive to allowing each Chilean to own a house. [applause]

Regarding health, we will devote our efforts to providing medical assistance to everyone within a system in which there will be freedom of choice both with regard to physicians and hospitals. We will continue to struggle to increasingly reduce the rates of child mortality and undernourishment. To this end, government organizations charged with looking after public health will organize on the basis of decentralized units and will seek to gradually cover the entire community in administering the above services.

Our educational policy will seek to include as many extremely poor people as possible in the elementary teaching program. The main objective is to have the entire population undertake complete basic education and to reduce as much as possible the number of illiterates. To this effect, we will grant complete scholarships to extremely poor children, including the cost of health and nutrition care.

At the middle level, we will include three basic areas: The compulsory basic study programs will include an area of general training. Another area which would include the basic knowledge to enter the university and another area designed to prepare the student for work. Thus we will make sure that our secondary education can train both those who want to go on to higher studies and those who want to obtain a job.

The transfer of the administration of public educational institutions to intermediate participatory organizations, such as municipalities, will be carried on. Yet the Education Ministry will continue to oversee these institutions.

Regarding higher education, the right to equal opportunity to have access to universities will be guaranteed. Scientific research and technological advancement will be promoted, in addition to disseminating and expanding our cultural values, especially our national values.

The restructuring of the universities has made it possible to create new universities and institutes of higher education which will facilitate the employment of the resources for the training of professionals in accordance with the real needs of the country. This will make the possibility to acquire scientific and technical knowledge available for all students coming from technical schools and higher academic institutions, thus advancing toward new academic levels by choosing between various careers. In this manner [words indistinct], acting with absolute fairness and favoring the freedom of choice.

Regarding the judicial sector, my government will introduce a new administration of the court procedure laws which will make it possible for every Chilean to have access to an effective and expeditious administration of justice. We will support all initiatives to give juridical assistance to poor people. We will seek alternative methods to the confinement in prisons, whenever advisable.

As to the productive sectors, we intend to achieve a significant growth of the exports of farming and forestry products. We will also promote a policy toward obtaining maximum benefits from the exploitation of hydroelectric resources in the belief that an adequate preservation of those energy sources and their rational use will serve to economize other sources of energy.

Another of our basic objectives is the exploitation of our mineral wealth and the development of the mining sector. To this end we will promote the growing participation of private enterprise by facilitating the access to credits for small businessmen and by supporting geologic-economic programs which awaken interest in mining.

The intentions and objectives which have just been outlined are only a general statement of the economic and social plan to whose advancement we will dedicate our best efforts during the period which is initiated today by drawing up specific programs and policies which insure the achievement of that plan.

In the field of foreign relations I confirm today before the citizens of the country the peacful spirit of Chile and its character as an active participant in the international community. Our foreign policy is and will be faithful to the basic principles of equality, nonintervention, self-determination, the peaceful solution of disagreements and respect for treaties and international cooperation. Regarding the cultural, economic and political image of Chile, we will be true to our historical identity and we will actively participate in international organizations, promoting close cooperation. We will maintain relations with all countries that do not interfere with our domestic affairs, thus strengthening friendship and trade with our neighboring nations, with which we are bound together by a common geography with prodigious potential reserves and with which we are also joined in brotherhood through the heritage which has given us our culture, civilization and faith in our destiny.

We are certain that the common effort of the American peoples will make it possible for our continent to play a significant role in world affairs. Only their unity will make our voice heard at the international organizations. [applause]

Because of its geographic position, Chile naturally looks toward the Pacific Ocean and the Asian countries, and so we will pursue a policy of rapprochement with that region which is vital for Chile's future development. Our diplomacy will serve the high interests of the country and will foster its geographic outlook, participating in all efforts aimed at building a just and solidary international community which will be capable of realistically coping with present and future problems. On the internal front, our responsibility is to comply with the provisions of this new constitution and guide the country toward a real democracy. Thus I wanted briefly to outline the general path which lies ahead for the country in the coming years. To attain the goals set forth, I ask Chileans to have faith, confidence and unity. [applause]

Chilean men and women: A nation which moves toward the future with vigor and which has horizons such as the ones I have just painted can present itself to the international community of nations displaying the prestige of its own moral and economic strength. We have confronted our international problems with courage and dignity, without surrendering principles or making humiliating concessions, thus honoring the spotless tradition of which we are proud. [applause] The international community must realize that Chile will always know how to defend its rights, and that the aggressive pronouncements of those who are motivated by Marxist ideas, ambitions and weaknesses which only detract from their own sense of honor do not frighten us.

Seven year ago [applause] we stood in the world along because of our firm anticommunist position in the face of Soviet imperialism and our definite choice of an economic and social market system as opposed to the trend toward a socialist state which prevailed under the ousted regime. The successive manifestations of red expansionism in Indochina, Africa, Central America and Afghanistan have at long last elicited a salutary reaction against the voraciousness of Soviet communism.

Today the Marxist giant is showing its feet of clay and is facing in Poland the dilemma posed by the so-called proletarian class which already has interests opposed to the so-called socialist state. The fallacy of the Marxist doctrine could thus be exposed, or this exposure could be prevented by resorting to an invasion, which will only definitely prove that communism has no argument or future other than the determinism of naked force. [applause]

While communism is in the throes of the worst internal crisis in its history, the free world is being revived with hope and optimism by the emergence of determined and sure-handed leadership after a long period of unforgivable bewilderment and weakness on the part of those who were supposed to assume that leadership, to the point that the future of the cause of freedom around the world was in jeopardy. As the West adopts a firm position against communism, it is also showing signs of disappointment with state economic interventionism and social protectionism. Therefore, it is searching for economic and social formulas based on the value of private property, individual initiative and the free market, curtailing the size and functions of the state to reduce it to the supplementary character that is appropriate to it. Seven years ago we stood almost alone, but today we are part of a well-defined worldwide trend. And I can tell you, gentlemen, Chile has not changed its course. [applause] [1.5-min passage indistinct]

Upon my official entrance into La Moneda Palace--the old house of the Chilean presidents--my spirit is filled with joy and the call of history. [applause]

On this significant moment of my life I beg the almighty, as a humble soldier and faithful leader, to brighten the path that lies before me, the difficult task of leading our beloved fatherland on the path of its best traditions. [applause]

I also beg him to continue granting his protection to us from those vicious actions that are led against our country both at the domestic and international levels. [applause]

Reasserting the solemn oath that I took, before the flag held aloft by our forefathers, when I first addressed the people from this rostrum--that I will give my life if necessary so that our country may grow strong, free and sovereign--I once again say these words that come from the bottom of my heart: viva Chile! [applause]

PINOCHET CALLS ON ALL TO JOIN COMMON EFFORT

PY112000 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Speech by Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet addressing mass gathering in front of La Moneda Palace in Santiago in connection with his inauguration as constitutional president--live]

[Text] My friends...[cheers] compatriots...[cheers] compatriots...[cheers] I thank you for your presence at this historic moment for the fatherland--11 March 1981--in which the new constitution of freedom is enforced, the constiution which you, the Chilean people, approved by a great majority on the same day the Chilean people repudiated the Marxist aggression. [cheers, shouts of Pinochet's name]

This is why 11 September 1973 is the symbol of victory and reconstruction, 11 September 1980 is the symbol of confidence and progress and 11 March 1981 represents the reaffirmation of our patriotism. [shouts of: "Pinochet, Pinochet, Marxism has already gone"]

Today Chile is working with everybody's cooperation and for the benefit of everyone, since we want general progress and not only for theprivileged. [shouts] This is why we must renew our efforts so that tomorrow the hopes of this moment come true. Compatriots, Chile is the result of everyone's efforts. All of us are the architects of this land. This is why I call on the others to renounce factionalism and to unite with us in our efforts and desires for the greatness of Chile and the well-being of the Chileans [words indistinct] desire a Chile with a future for our children. [shouted slogan] If we were the victims of misunderstanding and attacks of many countries yesterday, today there are many who follow our steps, and Chile [words indistinct]. [shouts]

We must be happy for the work done and proud for the success of our efforts. Chile's current situation is the work of all Chileans, and although we have progressed we cannot stop until we achieve progress and well-being for everyone. For this we must remain united until we turn Chile into a powerful nation and country. [shouts]

My dear countrymen, men of work, women who work in your homes, children who are learning or who are being tutored by your parents, I am aware of your problems. I am aware of your anguish. This is why from this balcony, and joining each one of you with a tight embrace, I say: Be sure that I will use all my energy, all my capacity to serve Chile, because in serving the fatherland I am serving its people without demagogy and only offering my sweat in the search for the future of the fatherland. [shouted slogans]

At this time of happiness and patriotic pride, we must reassert our gratitude to all those who have contributed to this joint cause and to God Almighty, who has always blessed Chile. [shouts]

Today Chile is marching toward its future as a great nation in which each Chilean will be able to have a worthy job, and in which extreme poverty will be definitely eradicated. Chile grows solidly, thanks to a realistic policy free of pressures of the state; therefore, we will give its poorest people well-being, and we will not accept privileges or bribes of any kind. [shouts]

We have a government of Chileans, and we will be inflexible in enforcing the law. We reiterate that the force of law will punish those who try to destroy social peace. For the last time I call on those who disagree with what is being done for the welfare of Chile to join the effort being made by everyone, without any conditions. [cheers and slogans] And for the last time I also call on those politicians, who through the media try to create confusion among the citizens, to behave. [shouts]

Gentlemen, we desire a clean and pure unity. We do not desire any alliances or shady deals which may (?stand) in our way.

In ending this short speech I request you to promise to struggle for Chile. I request you to thank God Almighty for his constant help to this people, to beg him to enlighten those of us who are responsible for conducting the country. And if on 11 September 1973 I begged for strength and inspiration to carry out the decisions of that day, today with the humbleness of a soldier and the faith of a governor I beg the grace of God for Chile's well-being. [shouts]

Chileans...Chileans, women, men, children, let us join our hands and hearts. Your president, together with you, thrills and asks you to shout with all your might: long live Chile. [shouts of: "long live Chile"]

PRESIDENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY, POWERS

PY111509 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Mar (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that President Augusto Pinochet today extended the state of emergency which has been in effect in Chile since 1973 for 6 months more.

At the same time, the government has issued a decree which gives President Pinochet special powers to order the arrest of persons, restrict the right to hold meetings and the freedom of information, and to prohibit the entry of persons into the country and to expel persons who disseminate doctrines which jeopardize domestic security.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS: SALVADORAN REJECTION OF OAS PROPOSAL 'HURTS'

PA100509 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from Washington of the rejection of the Costa Rican proposal that the OAS seek solution formulas for the Salvadoran conflict are not clear, said President Rodrigo Carazo.

No official statement will be made since the official text of the Salvadoran reply to the OAS council is being awaited, said a presidential spokesman. However, it was said that President Carazo at no time proposed formulas to the OAS or suggested intervention in that nation.

A regional organization is best suited to promote dialogue and arrive at a formula for a peaceful solution in the case of El Salvador, said Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. This report from Washington hurts because the idea of President Rodrigo Carazo is very valuable and it has been evaluated as such by other governments, such as the European governments, he added.

Meanwhile, he said, it is necessary to get to the bottom of the matter and learn why the Salvadoran delegation rejected the Costa Rican proposal.

ARMS BEING SMUGGLED TO EL SALVADOR VIA COSTA RICA

LD101115 Brussels LE SOIR in French 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Jean-Paul Marthoz 2 March Managua dispatch]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Government--obliged by internationalism--is clearly in favor of the Salvadoran opposition. Calls for solidarity with El Salvador greet visitors at the international airport and at the entrances to certain official buildings. But if there is no proof that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has not tried to help the Salvadoran rebels militarily, nor is there any proof that such aid was important or that it is continuing. Nicaragua knows the risks of a too conspicuous involvement in the Salvadoran conflict, since it could spill over into internationalization of the conflict and particularly into a war with Honduras. In recent days [Nicaraguan Interior Minister] Tomas Borge has, moreover, turned into an advocate of a peaceful solution in El Salvador after the fashion of Willy Brandt's Socialist International. The latter has been meeting in Panama. Well, if the arms are no longer coming from Nicaragua, who is supplying the Salvadoran guerrillas? According to reliable information, an appreciable part of the arms deliveries is going via Costa Rica. Most of the channels which since the Nicaraguan insurrection in 1978 and 1979 served to dispatch arms to the FSLN from... Panama or Cuba have resumed their activity. The traffic, however, is only very slightly a matter of ideological sympathies. It is adventurers and the underworld involved elsewhere in other trafficking, such as drugs and the illegal migration of anti-Castro Cubans to the United States, who control the greater part of the smuggling and get their supplies principally on the international arms market...in Europe and the United States.

MINISTER REPORTS NICARAGUAN BORDER INVASION

PA101358 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides has reported a new Sandinist incursion into Costa Rica. Three Nicaraguans, apparently Sandinists, crossed the border to a place called Los Andes in search of someone, according to the information.

According to residents of the area, the Sandinists approached the residence of a naturalized Costa Rican, claimed to be civil guardsmen and ordered the occupants to open the door, which they refused to do. One of the men then fired at the door with his rifle. Civil Guard officers picked up the empty cartridge and slivers from the door, as evidence, Carmona said.

There were tracks found leading to Cardenas, which confirms another incursion in Costa Rican territory from Nicaragua, the public security minister concluded.

UNITED PEOPLE'S COALITION OPPOSES U.S. NAVAL VISIT

PA120234 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. Embassy asked the Public Security Ministry today to obtain permission from the legislature so that U.S. planes and ships can visit Costa Rica this weekend. The United People's Coalition bloc opposed the request from the beginning and used every maneuver to prevent a vote on the matter.

According to Bella Quiroz of the coalition, the U.S. military and its war transports come here to make demagogy with [words indistinct] painting of schools.

RADIO NOTICIAS OPENS 'SOLIDARITY NETWORK'

PA102000 [Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 0535 GMT on 10 March 1981 carries a 20-minute program of the "International Solidarity Network" with San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente.

Radio Sandino introduces the program as follows: "Radio Sandino now presents a program of the International Solidarity Network with Radio Noticias del Continente. Our station's support of international solidarity is evidenced once more by our joining, on this occasion, a vast network of radio stations of Latin America and the world. Here is the program dedicated to our sister station of Costa Rica , Radio Noticias del Continente, from Radio Sandino in Managua, free Nicaragua."

A regular Radio Noticias del Continente newsman then says: "This is Radio Noticias del Continente broadcasting from San Jose, Costa Rica, for the International Solidarity Network with Radio Noticias del Continente." Directly afterward he reads a press release from station director Ana Lorena Cartin which was handed out to local and international newsmen at a press conference held at 1500 on 9 March.

The press release recounts the station's history, deplores the government's latest action suspension of Radio Noticias del Continente, and states that the following stations form the International Solidarity Network: "Radio Mexico International; Radio Universidad Autonoma of Mexico; Radio Azul of Michoacan [Mexico]; Radio Canada Internacional; Radio Centre Viole of Montreal, Canada; Radio Exterior of Spain; Radio Sandino and Radio Deportes of Managua, Nicaragua; Radio ABC of Panama; Radio Exito, Radio Noticias and Radio Tarqui of Quito, Ecuador; Radio Cuzco and Radio Corporacion of Peru; Radio Canal Juvenil and Radio Universal of Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Radio Popular of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic."

The press release then says that later on this week the Voice of Germany, the official FRG station, and other stations in Venezuela, Colombia and Panama are going to join the network. It continues: "All of the programs broadcast by the International Soldiarity Network will include our own reports, exclusive interviews, reports from our correspondents in Latin America and the world and commentaries from our news team, with special emphasis on coverage of the [word indistinct] of Central America, the countries of the Southern Cone and the nations of the continent which have democratic governments."

By the month's end they expect that more than 100 members of the media will have joined the network.

Radio Noticias del Continente signs off with: "This has been a special dispatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, for the International Network of Solidarity with TIRLR, Radio Noticias del Continente."

Radio Sandino then closes with: "Radio Sandino has been carrying a special broadcast of the International Network of Solidarity with Radio Noticias del Continente of San Jose, Costa Rica. By doing so we are backing the cause of freedom of expression on our continent as well as the peoples' right to enjoy a new international information order placed at the service of their fervent desires for peace, justice and freedom."

Papers To Support Station

PA101423 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The director of Radio Noticias del Continente, Ana Lorena Cartin, yesterday announced the formation of an international radio network of solidarity with that station, which will transmit its material which, in view of the suspension of its frequency, cannot be transmitted from Costa Rica.

In addition, the station's material will be published by the newspapers EL DIA and UNO MAS UNO, of Mexico; NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA of Nicaragua; EL SOL of Santo Domingo; MARKA of Lima, and CRITICA of Panama. Other magazines have also promised to participate.

This solidarity network will be maintained until the Costa Rican Government again permits the transmissions of Radio Noticias del Continente from Costa Rica, Ana Lorena Cartin explained.

EL SALVADOR

WEAPONS SEIZURE 'FULLY CONFIRMS' USSR-CUBAN AID

PA120407 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 11 Mar 81

["Focus on Current Events" commentary: "Documents on the Supply of Weapons to the Country"]

[Text] As one of the most important news items on the reactivation of counterrevolutionary subversion in our country, the national press has reported on what has become a daily activity by some groups operating in several countries in the area. These groups are probably merely acting as points of contact, since we all know the supplies come from Soviet Russia and Cuba. khis time the documents are careless, revealing the transit of war materiel left on the slope of a hill. The Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION reports that two loaded tank trucks were confiscated by the authorities. This fully confirms Russian-Cuban and the satellite nations' involvement in the subversive aid that is sowing death in our country and increasing the bloodbath.

However, subversion has decreased through the work of the armed forces and the people who are cooperating with the authorities. Had the Russians and Cubans not supplied large shipments of weapons to the subversives, they would have been totally wiped out by now. Remnants of Marxist subversion are engaged in terrorist activities, destroying property, attacking, robbing and killing the people and persons who are not involved and do not want to be involved with them. But, as someone said recently, light can be seen at the end of the tunnel in the Salvadoran conflict, a light which we think will lead us to the much-desired peace.

FMLN PLEDGES TO SEEK OPEN FIGHTS WITH ARMY

PA120222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran left has announced that it will depart from guerrilla warfare and will now seek to consolidate its positions to openly fight the army. Meanwhile, ambushes and confrontations between rebels and regular army troops continued today in Suchitoto and Morazan.

Regarding the left's departure from guerrilla warfare, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) sent a tape recording to the communications media in which they state that in fact "the FMLN is something more than a guerrilla organization, although it has not yet achieved the perfection of the regular army."

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Terrorist Camps Dismantled

PA110421 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 40

[Excerpts] According to official reports, Commander Chico was the chief of the three terrorist camps established on Conchagua Volcano, 188 km east of San Salvador.

Conchagua Volcano, located a few kilometers from the village of Conchagua, had become the base for 500 terrorists, many of whom had come from Nicaragua.

Two small notebooks, similar to personal diaries, were found when these camps were dismantled.

Terrorist Tony wrote in his small notebook that his first battle was on 9 January in the area of El Carrizal, San Miguel Department, and the second on 13 January together with some 400 Salvadoran guerrilla brothers. This battle took place in El Esporon. Some 25 Nicaraguans and 15 Cubans were in the area. Terrorist Tony says that on 3 February they were attacked by the air force and suffered several casualties.

The authorities found another small diary, a beige-colored notebook, which contained medical notes, first aid instructions and a long list with names of people and their aliases and some telephone numbers. According to the authorities, the diary could have belonged to a mercenary doctor. According to the diary, problems have increased and [Salvadoran Communist Party leader] Shafik Handal "was downgrading the guerrilla forces."

40 Extremists Killed

PA112309 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Mar 81 pp 2, 42

[Excerpts] At least 40 extremists were killed as they were driven from Almendrito, Chalatenango Department, where the military authorities believe that the "general staff of the People's Liberation Forces" [FPL] operated.

The armed forces spokesman said that the operation to dismantle this subversive redoubt began in Chalatenango, continued in "El Gramani," then moved to San Antonio los Ranchos and from there to the Almendrito, which had been fortified with ditches and other obstacles making it almost inaccessible.

There were hideouts there which could hold from 30 to 40 persons, the source said.

He also said that extremists were also dislodged from the towns of San Isidro Labrador, San Antonio los Ranchos, Totonico and other towns that were in guerrilla hands until a few days ago.

Recent Battles Reported

PA111936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A military bulletin of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reports that for the fourth consecutive day its guerrilla forces are waging fierce battles against army troops near Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department.

The FMLN also reported that the army sustained four casualties when a military patrol was ambushed by insurgents in the city of Tecoluca. Three soldiers were killed when the rebels attacked troops in the Pinolito Canton in Santa Ana Department.

The guerrilla military bulletin adds that the army failed in its attempt to take up positions in the area of Suchitoto-Guazapa despite the indiscriminate bombing of the region.

The Salvadoran political-military organization also reported that the regime sustained more than $2 million in losses when guerrilla forces set fire to a cardboard-box factory near San Salvador.

The bulletin also stated that the military commander of Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department was executed by the insurgents after he was found guilty of genocide.

Other battles between guerrillas and soldiers occured in the Departments of Cabanas, San Salvador, San Vicente and San Miguel.

FMLN Communique Issued

PA120217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--In a communique released here the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador announced today that Salvadoran regular army soldiers have joined their ranks and that they have repelled attacks by land and air in various departments.

However, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, [words indistinct] killed since 10 January when the FMLN launched its general offensive.

The FMLN communique states that in Jocoatique, Morazan Department, hundreds of soldiers have deserted and joined the guerrilla ranks.

The FMLN states that an army operation launched to take control of the San Francisco Gotera-Perquin highway failed and that the highway remains in guerrilla hands.

With regard to land and air attacks, the communique states that the townships of Platanar, Palo Grande and Aguacoyo, Morazan Department, have been evacuated of civilians while the guerrillas repelled attacks despite the intense bombing.

The war bulletin states that the FMLN controls towns in Cuzcatlan Department and Las Bermudas, Aguacoyo, Tesulapa, El Rosario and El Rodeo and that it is holding positions recovered in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department.

The guerrillas ambushed a military convoy on the highway from San Martin to Suchitoto, occupied Meanguera for several hours and engaged in combat for several hours in Ichalqueso, Aguacoyo and San Antonio los Ranchos of Morazan Department.

The guerrillas report they have organized the civilian population of Chalatenango, specifically in San Antonio los Ranchos, which was the target of intense air and artillery fire.

The FMLN high command reports that heavy fighting was waged in Dulce Nombre de Maria, Chalatenango Department and in San Fernando de Suchitoto where rural bridges were blown up.

It also reports that militiamen have resumed attacks in San Salvador and have painted slogans and ambushed army patrols in Mexicanos and Soyapango.

The guerrillas state that with barricades and ditches they have managed to halt attacks by armored forces in Aguacoyo and have repelled other infantry attacks in cantons of Cuzcatlan Department.

They also charge that the army has set up a camp in the vicinity of San Rafael Canton, Las Bermudas, between Suchitlan Lake and Aguilares highway. The army is operating heavy artillery from this camp.

The guerrillas note they have achieved great mobility and that the artillery and air attacks have harmed them very little. The guerrillas note that they are able to harass penal centers, military camps, garrisons and outposts with much firepower.

According to reports from El Salvador, the FMLN believes that the armed struggle will be prolonged for several months, although they do not say how many.

According to the Armed Forces Press Committee, the fighting between rebels and the army continued today near Suchitoto, 60 km north of the capital and in Morazan Department in the northeasternmost part of the country. There have been no reports on casualties in those places.

Last night the country was left in the dark for 30 minutes due to a failure in one of the turbines of the Cerro Grande hydroelectric plant, the most important of El Salvador.

All the Salvadoran radio stations had their transmissions interrupted while a program of Radio Sandino of Nicaragua could be heard recalling the guerrilla actions of the "general offensive."

Today marks the second month since the curfew and martial law were established in El Salvador which prohibits the transit of persons and vehicles throughout national territory between 2100 and 0500.

According to the archbishopric legal assistance office more than 500 persons have been killed as result of the curfew in the past 2 months.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REPORTS 534 KILLED LAST WEEK

PA111943 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (AFP)--A total of 534 people were killed in El Salvador last week, the legal aid office of the San Salvador Archbishopric reported here today.

This office, which functions under the responsibility of the church but which the government considers to be sympathetic to the opposition, keeps a record of the number of deaths caused by violence.

The legal aid office records note that 2,687 people were killed in El Salvador in January, and that this figure [words indistinct] in February.

Nevertheless, according to the same records, the number of dead (?increased) again in the first week of March.

The vast majority of the dead [words indistinct] peasants, the document said.

According to the army, among the victims are those killed in clashes, such as the 60 persons killed this past weekend in the cantons of San Vicente Department, in the central region of the country.

Guerrilla reports have denied that these people belonged to their ranks and pointed out that they were peasants killed by air force "indiscriminate bombing."

The legal aid report also said that 55 persons died last week during the curfew, which runs from 2100 to 0500 hours.

ERP LEADER: PEOPLE WAITING FOR 'SECOND OFFENSIVE'

LD111233 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Mar 81 p 8

[Lars Palmgren report]

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar--"The most important result of the 10 January offensive was that the Salvadoran left was able to challenge the government military for the first time," said Alejandro Montenegro, a 30-year-old guerrilla who 10 years ago helped to found the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], one of the five armed leftwing groups in El Salvador.

"The people of this country have challenged the government many many times before," he went on. "Mass demonstrations, strikes, elections--these have all been political tools which the people have used to call the ruling power into question.

"But," he said, "this is the first time it has happened at a military level. And the fact that we were able to do this is the most important result of the offensive."

[Question] The government claims that the offensive was a defeat for you. Surely the fact that the offensive lasted such a short time and that the general strike never really got off the ground means that the government is right?

[Answer] First, one thing must be clarified: that this is by no means the last offensive. It is possible that we may have expressed ourselves badly on some occasion or other, and this has been grist to the government's mill as far as its propaganda claiming that our offensive failed is concerned.

We must also remember that the people are exhausted by all the oppression. They expect a swift solution, and it is to increase their exhaustion that the government's propaganda about our defeat and its own victory is so intensive at the moment. It hopes to undermine our social support.

[Question] Has it succeeded in any way?

[Answer] Perhaps it had a certain amount of success at first, but now I think it safe to say that the people have understood the nature of the 10 January offensive. Now they are merely waiting for the second offensive.

[Question] What makes you think that?

[Answer] We can see it among the workers, for example. The fact that they did not go on strike does not mean that they were not willing to go on strike. It was merely that to go on strike in this country without military backing is tantamount to risking your life.

When the workers here in the capital saw that we did not have sufficient military capacity to support the strike, they did not go on strike. The workers have explained to us that the next time we call for a strike we must have the military capacity to keep the enemy at bay for at least 3 days. If we can manage that, we can be sure of a general uprising being a fact.

[Question] The government also said that you lost a lot of men during the offensive.

[Answer] No, our losses were small. What actually happened during the offensive was that our forces grew in number. One of our most important tasks now is therefore to train and arm these new fighters, and also to do some reorganization and expand new lines of supply.

[Question] When will the new offensive be?

Alejandro Montenegro smiled at the question.

[Answer] We cannot give a date, but it must happen relatively soon. In the present circumstances time is on the enemy's side.

FMLN FRONT COMMANDER SEES 'PROLONGED PEOPLE'S WAR'

PA111505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, ANN--From somewhere in Usulutan Department, Commander Domingo Lopez has made a practical analysis of the Salvadoran people's struggle for liberation, especially of the guerrilla fronts' war strategy in the wake of the recent general offensive. Commander Lopez, a member of the General Staff of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, in which elements of all the Salvadoran guerrilla forces fight, agreed to make a statement for this agency. Lopez made his declaration outside a field hospital where several doctors were removing a bullet from a wounded guerrilla. The Francisco Sanchez front groups the various fighting units in the departments of Morazan, La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan.

Regarding the steps to be taken in the wake of the general offensive, Commander Lopez, of the Farabundo Marti Front [FMLN], said that the offensive will continue until power is seized and that although there has been a military reorganization, this does not mean that the Farabundo Marti Front is on the defensive.

He added that operations forces have been reinforced and that many operations have been carried out, such as attacks on the garrisons in Tierra Blanca and San Marcos Lempa and the almost daily ambushes against the enemy, which has suffered numerous casualties. The guerrillas meanwhile have seized their weapons.

Regarding the time that it would take the revolutiolnaries to seize power in El Salvador, the commander answered that this cannot be ascertained but that preparations are already underway for that historic moment.

He added that the military-Christian Democratic junta is incapable of supporting itself, so it has had to resort to U.S. aid in the form of money, materiel, advisers and naval units in the area. Our struggle will be short or long, depending on the extent to which we defeat U.S. imperialism's intervention. We are sure, however, that in spite of the hardships, we will not make concessions regarding our principles, the guerrilla leader indicated.

He stressed that the Farabundo Marti Front controls a large part of the country's territory, particularly those areas where it has camps. When the Salvadoran Amy tries to enter a town with the support of air and land units, it cannot succeed because it does not have the support of the people.

We are now more familiar with our own forces and those of the enemy. This means that we must rely more on our peoples army and our military units and that we must organize the two in accordance with the concept of a prolonged prople's war aimed at the seizure of power, Commander Lopez stressed.

Lopez recalled that the fight has been on for 11 years and that the people, with their strength, imagination and creativity have always been the guerrillas' source of supply.

You can see that many towns here are under guerrilla control, he said. The enemy cannot succeed here because it has no support, and in order to try to entier these towns it must set up big military operations needing hundreds of soldiers, logistics, war planes, helicopter gunships and U.S. advisers, he underscored.

Commenting on the U.S. charge that the Salvadoran guerrillas receive aid from Cuba and Nicaragua, he said that if that were true, U.S. imperialism would not last another 30 days in the country and that the revolution would already be in power.

PCN QUESTIONS LENGTH OF TRANSITION PERIOD

PA110500 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 35

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party [PCN] Political Committee: "How Long Is the Period of Political Transition Going To Last?"]

[Excerpts] The frequent disagreements among the members of the government junta regarding the political transition period, their lack of coherence in handling state affairs, the superpowers' control of our affairs and--last but not least--the political hegemony struggle between international Christian Democracy and the Socialist International, which is affecting the people's will and outlook and also causing the ambivalence of the leaders fighting for political power, plus the steady increase of the problems they promised to solve--all this is making the people feel that the political transition period has gone beyond a safe limit.

The situation looks dark if the process reaches the point where the people cannot clearly understand what the government is aiming at or can't see an end to the crisis. They then will start to ask: How much longer is the de facto government going to remain in power?

And they are justified in asking this because, for the first time in the country's history, a political party is sharing the governing responsibilities with the armed forces sector which carried out the political change. In the past, the intellectuals and representatives of the various sectors formed the government, supported by the military which carried out the coup. There is a difference, and this could be a reason for the extended political transition period. Another reason could be to forestall selfish partisan interests, vengeanc and internationalist meddling, which radically alter the objectives of the October 1979 military rebellion.

The National Conciliation Party would like to believe that the extension of the political transition period has to do with the effort to control selfish local and foreign political interests, and that there is no other reason which could dampen the professional image of the armed forces.

An important and significant test for the authorities will be the attitude toward the Central Electoral Council's autonomy.

FRIEND SEEKS INFORMATION ON MISSING U.S. NEWSMAN

PA100501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0122 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A U.S. citizen has written to the San Salvador newspaper EL MUNDO asking for information on the whereabouts of John L. Sullivan, a U.S. newsman who has been missing since 28 December. Sullivan arrived in El Salvador, registered in a San Salvador hotel, and then went out with his photographic equipment and never returned.

The U.S. Embassy has requested an investigation to try to locate Sullivan, but so far nothing has been heard from him.

John R. O'Connor, sales manager of the Sun Chemical Export Corp., explains in his letter to EL MUNDO his concern about Sullivan, since they are friends from childhood. He sent with the letter a photograph of them together.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF PACT ON BELIZE

PA111707 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1653 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry announced today that it has no knowledge of an agreement reached by Guatemala, Great Britain and Belize to facilitate Belize's independence.

Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima said that the return of Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez is awaited in the Guatemalan capital so that information may be obtained regarding the result of his negotiations this week with British Secretary Lord Carrington in the British capital.

George Price, prime minister of Belize, also participated in this round of talks on the future of Belize.

Alonso Lima added that Castillo Valdez will brief President Romeo Lucas Garcia on the results of this latest round of negotiations.

News reports received from London today indicated that Guatemala, Great Britain and Belize, through their representatives, had signed the "draft" of an "honorable" agreement that will permit Belize to achieve independence.

Belize, which has an area of 20,000 square km, is a British colony in Central America that Guatemala has claimed for the past 100 years as a part of its territory.

Great Britain has announced its intention to grant independence to Belize in the course of this year.

Bases for Agreement Reached

PA112023 Guatemala City Tele Once Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Mauro Lopez report from the National Palace--live or recorded]

[Text] The Guatemalan Government today issued an important communique on the dispute over the Belizean territory. The text of the communique is as follows:

The Guatemalan-British ministerial level talks ended today with a formal session at 0830 in the official residence of the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs in Number 1 (Carlton Gardens).

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, Belizean Premier George Price and Nicholas Ridley, minister of state of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, signed a document that contains the bases for an agreement. These bases will be developed to go into effect through one or several treaties, whose details will be negotiated by the three governments. These bases for an understanding will also lead to an honorable and final conclusion of the dispute between Guatemala and the United Kingdom.

The text of the aforementioned bases for an agreement will be released to the public in Guatemala City, London and Belmopan, Belize on 16 March at 1800, 1200 in our country.

PRESIDENT SAYS EMERGENCY MEASURES 'NOT OPPORTUNE'

PA101356 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] During the inauguration of a school in San Marcos, Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia replied to questions from newsmen on the measures that the government will adopt as a result of the subversive plot against Guatemala. The president said that despite the seriousness of the plot against the Guatemalan people, he does not believe that the establishment of a state of siege or the suspension of constitutional guarantees is advisable.

In the face of the international plot against the country, the Guatemalan president believes it would not be opportune for the time being to adopt emergency measures as they might alarm or harm the Guatemalan citizens who would be directly affected by such measures.

The president confirmed that the international plot against Guatemala was disclosed so that the Guatemalans and the world would be aware of what is being directly plotted against our people, primarily with the interference of Nicaraguans and Cubans.

The plot seeks to subvert the institutional and democratic order in our country, while the Guatemalans, the government authorities and the president maintain their Central Americanist faith. The president condemned the interference of other countries in Guatemala's domestic affairs. The people have also condemned the foreign interference in the organization of movements that only seek to sow unease and hinder the citizens' daily efforts for the well-being of Guatemala.

The government, particularly the Foreign Ministry, has reported no plans for breaking relations with Nicaragua, the country (?found to be involved) in the plot against Guatemala. The Guatemalan president said there are no plans to sever relations, despite the fact that the confiscated documents reveal the direct interference of Nicaraguan movements in Guatemalan affairs, particularly with regards to threatening our national integrity and peace.

ORPA REPORTS COMBAT ACTIONS IN PAST 70 DAYS

PA100503 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] In support of the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle, the Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] staged about 80 armed actions in six Guatemalan departments and caused 413 casualties among the enemy, according to a report released Sunday by that Guatemalan revolutionary organization.

Major armed actions by ORPA include 7 military attacks on detachments of repressive troops, 11 ambushes on convoys and troop carriers and a confrontation with several platoons of the regime's forces during which a helicopter gunship and an Israeli-made plane were hit.

The report adds that in the past 70 days ORPA has taken over 47 farms and occupied 6 municipalities, hamlets and other populated places. Otto (Brugherer), a large landowner who allowed his helicopters to be used to strafe and bomb peasants, was detained and summarily executed.

ORPA reported that, during the victorious actions that led to the recovery of weapons and much other materiel, two revolutionary combatants, one a heroic woman, died.

PGT CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR TWO DEATHS

PA101504 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 8A

[Text] The clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) today has taken responsibility for the death of Rogelio Sandoval, who was shot to death in Guatemala City yesterday. In a press communique sent to newspapers, the PGT stated that it is not responsible, however, for the deaths of Ricardo Cortez Roca, Juan Francisco Buenafe and Rafael Marroquin. However, it does take credit for the violent death of Pablo Emilio Valle de la Pena.

NEWSCAST SUSPENDS BROADCASTS DUE TO THREATS

PA101905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala's television newscast "Aqui el Mundo" has suspended its daily broadcasts due to the death threats issued against its personnel by a clandestine political organization, it was learned here today. It has also been learned that due to the repeated death threats, the newscast's director, newsman Mario David Garcia, left Guatemala last weekend.

"Aqui el Mundo" was one of the two television newscasts broadcast in the Guatemalan capital at noon and in the evening. In its editorials and commentaries, the newscast claimed to defend freedom of enterprise.

HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA, SAN SALVADOR ACCUSED OF 'COMPLICITY'

Rights Court Judge's Charges

PA111944 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Mar (AFP)--Carlos Roberto Reyna, vice president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court today accused the Honduran Government of "maintaining a suspicious complicity with the Salvadoran regime, allowing the persecution and deportation of refugees established in the country."

Reyna also accused the regime of Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia "of constantly harassing the members of the Honduran Catholic Church."

On the other hand, the Honduran politician and former diplomat, defended the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Facundo Guardado, who is in exile in Honduras.

"Guardado cannot be extradited to his country of origin," Reyna affirmed, "because the norms of international law would be violated."

The magistrate of the Inter-American Human Rights Court finally "issued an appeal to all Hondurans to pause and realize that Central America has become the center of world conflict and that the makings of a third world war might be in the offing in the area."

Officials Deny Evictions

PA111854 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The president of the National Commission of Salvadoran Refugees, Government Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano, told reporters of this station that no Salvadoran refugees are being sent out of the country, let alone returned to the Salvadoran authorities.

The above statements referred to statements by the President of the Latin American Human Rights Commission, attorney Carlos Roberto Reyna, published in LA TRIBUNA yesterday.

Our reporters approached a Foreign Ministry spokesman on Reyna's statements. The official also denied the report.

PDCH Member Comments

PA111930 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Professor Orlando Iriarte, member of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, PDCH, asked by our reporters to comment on the statements of Carlos Roberto Reyna, president of the Latin American Human Rights Commission, concerning violations of human rights in Honduras, said:

[Begin recording] Reyna is right to some extent. In fact, we have noted that some members of the Honduran Christian Democracy are being politically persecuted, including some of our representatives on the electoral tribunal. Actually, we are preparing to refer the matter to ranking army officers and the national electoral tribunal. [end recording]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL MURDERED IN COPAN

PA111850 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Mar 81

[By Irma Santos]

[Text] La Voz de Honduras has new information on the violent death of attorney Miguel Rodriguez Caceres, president of the Copan Department Electoral Tribunal and Liberal Party representative to that organization. Dr Arturo Rendon Pineda, has the following information on the matter:

[Begin recording] At midnight Monday I received a telephone call from the duty physician of the Occidente Hospital who reported on the arrival at that moment of the body of our distinguished fri nd, attorney Miguel Rodriguez Caceres, who had been shot to death at a social club in Santa Rosa de Copan.

We immediately proceeded to the hospital and were able to confirm that in fact Miguel had died instantly from five shots fired into his vital organs.

According to eyewitness reports, a ranking army officer of the 7th Battalion had arrived with Rodriguez at the Blue Danube Room where they drank beer for a while. As they prepared to leave, the officer went ahead to his automobile. He returned to the entrance of the club with a 9-mm regulation gun, with which he shot Rodriguez five times in the back.

I have no confirmed report on the incident because I was not present at the time; I am only repeating information supplied to me by eyewitnesses. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DENIES ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA120437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 11 March 1981]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, in view of recent slanted statements by U.S. State Department spokesmen regarding an alleged involvement, or partial involvement, by Nicaragua in the Salvadoran conflict, states the following:

1. Our country has always held the ideal of firm support for the principles of self-determination of the peoples and of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, and it confirms this support once again.

2. We insist once again that the Nicaraguan Government has never accepted, publicly or in private, before any U.S. Government official, any responsibility in the alleged arms trafficking to El Salvador. Therefore, the Nicaraguan Government has not acquired any commitment to suspend the arms trafficking since it never existed.

3. We believe that the shameful shipment of deadly military equipment and the providing of logistical support in order to massacre this brother people represents real interference in the domestic affairs of the Salvadoran people, and we are also greatly concerned over the arrival of military advisers in that country because this is a particularly serious step in the escalation of intervention in El Salvador which already exists.

With great concern we note that all these measures greatly hamper the special efforts made by the revolutionary government toward a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict and we urge those responsible for them to abstain from using or threatening to use force against this brother Central American nation.

U.S. EMBASSY NOTE ON WHEAT SUPPLY REJECTED

PA110427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Ministry has rejected a U.S. Embassy note stating that Washington never vowed to provide wheat with U.S. funds to Nicaragua in 1981. Pedro Antonio Blandon, deputy domestic trade minister, showed the press a letter by the official U.S. agency, the Agency for International Development, which ensured the supply of wheat and vegetable oil to Nicaragua with U.S. funds this year. The letter, dated 8 October 1980, is also accompanied by a note sent to the Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Ministry by (Fran Hagenan), U.S. Embassy official in Managua, on 2 December.

Another news report says that the Nicaraguan Government has very favorably renegotiated a $62 million debt entered into with Spain by the toppled Somoza tyranny.

Resistance to Pressure Urged

PA111756 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Gladys Campos de Orozco: "The Dollar, Wheat and Bread"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] The dollar is the sign of a nation, an empire that has sought and continues to seek to govern the destinies of humanity, like an overbearing big brother.

The dollar purchases consciences, gathers the masses together, divides them into political parties that place people who seek fame and power into the Presidency of the most powerful nation in the world, without considering the consequences that the folly of these people can cause for all humanity. This is the case of present President Reagan.

Wheat has become one more weapon of Yankee imperialism to compromise our dignity and interfere with our sovereignty. The gringos are now using wheat to punish us for our "effrontery," for behaving badly (in their opinion) with regard to the matter of El Salvador. While they ARE allowed to arm repressive governments like that of El Salvador to permit that government to massacre the people who want to throw off the yoke of the oligarchy and imperialism, we as a country which was their "petted child" until the victory of 19 July 1979, cannot, DO NOT HAVE the right to give our morale support to El Salvador, a country as poor and small as ours. No. Never.

Today we are growing, maturing, realizing that WE CAN take our own steps and choose our own friends, recalling that, if a door is closed to us, many windows will open. Mr Reagan's government must realize that the poor countries of the world can no longer be bought, nor are they fertile ground for another Vietnam. It must realize that we, the weak, are getting stronger and that when we band together, we could become a David facing Goliath. Reagan's policy of openly accusing Nicaragua, of threats and of reprisal through WHEAT is not a very wise policy. On the contrary, Mr Reagan must put his feet on the ground and realize that the films of the Far West in which the whites always subdued the Indians are out of style. He should know that we Nicaraguans are learning to live with our minds full of patriotism, even if our stomachs are empty and that if there are still a few or many persons in our country who agree with his interventionist policy, it is because those people have not yet realized the in-depth changes that we are experiencing in Nicaragua where, at last, the Indian will be prepared to win many battles over the always victorious COWBOY. Others will come to give us BREAD for our people and we will continue to follow the path blazed for us by our martyrs and heroes until we have achieved all the goals set by the people's revolution. We are going through hard times, and perhaps they may get harder. Little by little, those who do not have the valor to continue forward will begin to be left on the roadside by virtue of their own actions. It will not be necessary to set them apart, they will set themselves apart, because this is no task for the TIMID AND HESITANT, but for TRUE HEROES. These will begin to show themselves along the road until the end is reached. This is the hour of great decisions. We are either with the revolution or against it. Either we submit to the "almighty dollar," or we show ourselves to be revolutionaries, without wheat, without bread, but with our dignity and sovereignty intact.

BARRICADA COLUMNIST STRESSES NEED FOR DEFENSE

PA111819 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 pp 3, 7

[Article by Leonel Espinoza: "To Oppose Defense Is To Line Up With Imperialism"]

[Text] All Nicaraguans are aware of the threats and specific measures that the U.S. Government is taking against our revolution. It uses the most varied methods and forms to disguise its real aspirations of smothering the revolution. So far, the main method has been the slanderous campaigns that have originated from the counterrevolutionary groups and parties that are its allies. These slanders are then spread by LA PRENSA and the radio stations controlled by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise to be then transmitted abroad by the news agencies financed by imperialism. The cycle of slander ends when these local news media publish the dispatches from the foreign news agencies against the revolution whose content has been supplied by them.

The Reagan government, which does not lose an opportunity to try to destroy our revolution, creates, maintains and develops this mechanism to produce the slanders and defamations to cover up its own policies and measures.

The suspension of the economic aid, the wheat embargo and the insistence in directly involving us in the Salvadoran situation in order to describe us according to their "laws" as promoters of "international terrorism," form part of the political steps planned by imperialism to besiege the Nicaraguan revolution and open the possibility of a direct and armed intervention in our country. Therefore, the revolution cannot avoid describing as counterrevolutionaries all those people, groups or parties that through their actions implement the guidelines of the imperialists, without caring about the suffering and hardships that such actions bring to our people.

No one who wants to destroy our revolution would begin his campaign by making known its achievements or its great efforts to make possible more honorable and humane living conditions for the people. On the contrary, they seek those aspects in which we have advanced the least in order to distort them. If any Nicaraguan takes the trouble to review LA PRENSA, the programming of Radio Corporacion and the statements by Jose Esteban Gonzalez abroad only some 3 months ago, he will find that a large percentage of the "truthful" information seeks to discredit the revolution. As a general rule, any act in defense of our revolution and our national sovereignty is viewed by that media as a violation of freedom of expression, of political freedom and so forth. Any attempt to create a new form of liberating education for our people is viewed by that media as manipulation and very curiously, they always appeal to the U.S. Embassy and to the U.S. news agencies that always feed their ego and encourage them to continue struggling, in their "great crusade" against communism and for "democracy," taking U.S. democracy as an example.

For a small and poor country like ours that was mercilessly destroyed and exploited by tne dictatorship and imperialism for many years, it is not easy to maintain its sovereignty, its right to self-determination and national independence in the face of Yankee imperialism which bases its power on the subordination of the small, poor and underdeveloped countries and which clearly has a warmongering nature.

Once again we are facing the threat of a possible U.S. intervention in our country and in the rest of Central America.

That is why our National Directorate has established that the people's task is that of the defense of the fatherland and production.

Nevertheless, there are some who harshly criticize the military training of all the people in the Sandinist People's Militias. No one doubts that if these gentlemen were in power, their main concern would not be the defense of the sovereignty and independence achieved by our people but the best way to deceive the people and the best benefits they could obtain by turning over our country to imperialism once again.

Of course no one wants war and our National Directorate makes every effort to avoid it, without harming our sovereignty. It would, however, be absurd to believe that we can prevent this threat by folding our hands and trusting the "good will" of the Yankees.

The best war that we can win is the one which we can avoid, our National Directorate has said. This is certainly true. We should not think, however, that this is an easy victory. It is perhaps the most difficult of victories. If our peace-loving people are attacked by a warmongering government and we are not prepared, the invader will find it easy to decide to attack us because it will be sure of victory.

However, if these peace-loving people are aware of the danger that threatens us and organize and prepare themselves politically and militarily against any aggression, the invading government will find it more difficult to decide to attack us because the price for its boldness will be increasingly higher and if it is reasonable, it will avoid a war. If it does not, it will find another Vietnam.

In the face of U.S. imperialism, which historically has been aggressive and warmongering, the heroic Nicaraguan people, who are peace-loving and defenders of their national sovereignty that was achieved by fire and sword, have no other alternative but to prepare for national defense in all areas.

That is why those who oppose the policy of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which represents the highest interests of the people and the nation, will be in the ranks of imperialism whether they want to be or not.

RADIO SANDINO ON IMPERIALIST STRATEGY IN NICARAGUA

PA111618 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is an imperialist strategy which includes an international plan connected with the destabilizing activity carried out by unpatriotic reactionary groups inside Nicaragua. The imperialist news agencies are using their teletype machines and their radio stations to carry out an orchestrated campaign against the Government of National Reconstruction to isolate it from the progressive governments, countries and organizations which have extended a hand to us in solidarity. To achieve their objectives they are resorting to charges of Nicaraguan intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, specifically Guatemala and El Salvador.

In order to make this seem even worse in the eyes and ears of peoples, they link the Government of National Reconstruction with countries like the USSR and Cuba and conjure up a terrible Red plot to sow chaos, destruction and terrorism in Central America. This is a typical paradox by the imperialists, who are themselves the most reactionary and warmongering circles, and the top U.S. Government leaders. who daily send hundreds of tons of arms and ammunition to El Salvador and advisers and experts in the art of killing.

The interventionist, in order to justify and conceal his intervention, shouts: Beware of the Sandino-communist interventionists, just as the thief who wants to escape shouts: Stop that thief!

The plan is clear: Let us accuse Nicaragua of intervention in El Salvador, the imperialist's plan, so that we can intervene there and, if possible, in Nicaragua, to end the revolution that overthrew our Somoza. That is the international strategy. But let us see what the internal strategy is, the strategy inside Nicaragua. The intention is to mobilize their internal agents [word indistinct] the National Democratic Movement, MDN, the reactionary press and radio to agitate, misguide and organize; that is, the front which calls itself a democratic front, which serves as a fifth column for the parallel action of the armed bands, and for imperialist plans to stage more large-scale armed actions.

This is the psychological and organizational preparation by the interventionist forces of imperialism and its agents to find fertile ground for recovering power. To this must be added the economic pressures, such as the refusal to facilitate our wheat purchases or to complete the disbursement of the $75 million.

Meanwhile in Nandaime very strange things were also happening, such as the concealing of weapons in arms caches, the burning of canefields at the Jorge Guerra sugar mill and agitation in [word indistinct] planned for the coming days. The bragging of some Salvadoran military spokesmen is not accidental; nor is that of Romeo Lucas, nor is the withdrawal of capital from coffee plantations in Jinotega and from industial enterprises.

Therefore it is necessary to evaluate each of these facts. The result of such an examination can be called nothing more than counterrevolution for the return of the genocidal National Guard and of the old Somozist clique, even if they are elegantly disguised with the beards and eyeglasses of slippery businessmen.

BARRICADA PRAISES REVAMPING OF GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA112006 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Restructuring the Government"]

[Text] The restructuring of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction decreed by its five members yesterday is part of the state's reorganization process aimed at turning it into the dynamic, executive unit required by the advances of the revolutionary process.

The urgent task of a general reorganization of the state necessarily had to begin with its main leaders.

The revolutionary victory forces us to take a leap forward in regard to our national organization. An organization was created to be entirely at the people's service, with the capacity to: carry out our first economic reactivation plant; establish domestic order along new lines; and record a victorious revolution in the community of nations, safeguarding national dignity and independence. These successes show an advance in national organization never before equalled in our history.

The state, however, cannot be altogether devoid of dynamics.

The same economic, social and political realities that allowed the state, as an instrument of the people, to construct, are the very forces that demand a revamping, a reorganizing of the state so that it can successfully face the new tasks and challenges posed by the country's difficult situation.

The successful completion of last year's economic plans also proved that we need a government structure with greater operational and executive capacity, with greater coherence as to the conduct of our economic policy. Above all, we must bear in mind the aggression from abroad, and all the difficulties derived from the economic underdevelopment we inherited.

The need to guarantee the political and social stability required by national reconstruction--at a time when domestic and foreign rightist forces were trying to hinder the process through economic, social, and political destabilization--also demanded that the state possess solid leadership.

The reorganization of the nation, and particularly the restructuring of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, have not changed this revolution's political determination to advance with pluralism and national unity. On the contrary, it strengthens the climate of political stability, and economic and administrative efficiency, which in turn gives us the framework for strengthening national unity to allow us to attain the supreme goal of building a new Nicaragua.

BURGOS ON ALLEGED JS ATTACK ON MDN HEADQUARTERS

PA112012 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Alejandro Burgos, secretary of organization of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], said yesterday that it could not have been members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [JS] but antisocials who attacked the MDN headquarters. Burgos was seen at about 2030 visiting the house, which Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas rents to the MDN, with Reinaldo Hernandez, another leader of the pro-Robelo movement.

Burgos said that the MDN demands some kind of explanation of these developments from the JS, since the attackers left chanting JS slogans.

Here are Burgos' statements: [Begin recording] [Burgos] Between 30 and 40 persons who yelled that they were JS members showed up this afternoon at 1800. They attacked the party's headquarters and destroyed the windows of a station wagon owned by an MDN member, probably MDN Political Secretary Miguel Arana. They also beat up two people and destroyed the entire front part of the MDN house, which is owned by Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta.

In addition to the damages, such as broken windows and the painting of insulating slogans against the MDN, these people took 32 musical drums that their manufacturers in Monimbo had delivered today.

[Question] Were you able to identify anybody, the vehicles or something?

[Answer] We always have some plan ready for such an emergency. I am sure that some of the attackers were photographed and will be fully identified later, like the last time the MDN was attacked. Pictures were taken on that occasion.

We expect the authorities to do their duty and identify these antisocials and to take charge of this matter in order to determine responsibility.

We do not believe the JS is directly responsible for this totally unjustified attack, but rather that some individuals on their own have abused the freedoms that exist in Nicaragua, especially today, when the MDN was granted authorization to hold a meeting in Nandaime on Sunday.

[Question] Was some special activity being held here today?

[Answer] No. A meeting of the Managua departmental committee was the only activity underway. There may have been six or seven people there at the time.

[Question] You say that today you obtained permission to hold a meeting in Nandaime? Could this in any way be connected to these developments?

[Answer] We do not think so. Rather we think that these may have been people acting on their own. As I said earlier, we do not think this is the work of the JS, even though the attackers kept yelling that they were JS members. We expect that organization to make a statement either denying that these were JS members or admitting that they were. [End recording]

Borge Denies FSLN Involvement

PA120331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan interior minister, announced today that he has called off his visit to Venezuela because the internal situation of the country does not permit him to make the visit now.

According to a previous announcement, Borge had planned to visit Venezuela in mid-March.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano had confirmed to Borge a few days ago the invitation by President Luis Herrera Campins.

The announcement of the calling off of the visit was made by the minister after explaining that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had had no part in the attack yesterday against the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] opposition party headquarters in Managua.

The approximately 60 attackers were protesting the authorization granted for a rally by the MDN, a movement headed by former junta member Alfonso Robelo, to be held this Sunday.

The Nicaraguan Government granted permission for this political event but on condition that it be held in a closed building.

VARIOUS NANDAIME GROUPS OPPOSE PLANNED MDN RALLY

PA120418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] On learning that Alfonso Robelo and other leaders of the National Democratic Movement [MDN] are planning to have a political rally in Nandaime, the people in general and mass organizations have protested. Here is Companero Cesar Cortes Tellez reporting from Nandaime:

[Begin recording] Immediately after it was learned that Alfonso Robelo is planning to hold a political meeting in Nandaime the people started to protest the MDN's meeting. Here is Companera Maria Lourdes Brenes Zavala, a workers representative at the Javier Guerra sugar mill, who is going to read a communique issued by the sugar mill workers.

[Brenes Zavala] [Words indistinct] Robelo is trying to turn our beloved Nandaime, the hometown of the anti-imperialist, Gen Jose Dolores Estrada, into a nest of hopeless opponents of the revolutionary government supported by the local bourgeoisie. We would like to know why Robelo does not have his meetings in Masaya, Monimbo, Leon, Esteli, Managua or somewhere else? He doesn't because these are heroic towns whose population offered their blood for our liberation and will not allow themselves to be manipulated by traitors.

Let us increase production and defeat the counterrevolution.
Sanino yesterday, today and forever.
Free fatherland or death!
For the Javier Guerra Paez Sugar Mill Workers Union.

[Cortes Tellez] What you have just heard is not just an isolated case. Here in Nandaime several mass organizations have issued similar communiques repudiating the probable presence of Alfonso Robelo in Nandaime. [end recording]

JOAQUIN CHAMORRO ON PRESS FREEDOM, OTHER ISSUES

PY110021 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 9

[Text of interview with LA PRENSA Director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Jr, by ABC Reporter Francisco Talavera in Managua in February 1981]

[Text] [Question] What is the general status of the communications media?

[Answer] The general situation has deteriorated because, as you know, recently adopted laws have markedly restricted information in different areas, some of which are clearly defined while others--what is worse--are not.

Regarding television stations, we have two channels which are monopolized by a political party called the Sanínista Front. Thus, these communications media, which were expropriated from Somoza and his supporters, have not been placed at the service of the people but have been exclusively used by a party, the ruling party. Regarding radio stations, 90 percent of them are practically controlled by the Sanínista Front. There are three newspapers and only one of them--LA PRENSA--is independent.

This independent newspaper has been the target of continuous hostilities by the government. Some laws were enacted to restrict this newspaper's freedom of expression. These are laws which were practically enacted to restrict LA PRENSA as virtually the only medium which is not controlled, apart from 2 or 3 of the 25 radio stations in the country. In sum, this is the current situation.

[Question] I understand that freedom of the press has been restricted by two decrees.

[Answer] One is related to information affecting national security, and the other is related to economic news, that is, news which could be "damaging" to the economy, which may cause sharp price increases and speculation, or news which the government may regard as serious from the economic standpoint and classify under the above decrees.

[Question] Are the overall activities of news reporters restricted? Do the LA PRENSA reporters have access to government sources or officials?

[Answer] Yes. We do not have problems in this regard. LA PRENSA reporters can basically move with a great deal of freedom throughout the territory. Sometimes there are of course small incidents, but they are well handled. Above all, they are well treated by the people.

[Question] Has any improvement been made in the economic situation during the past 18 months of Sandinist rule?

[Answer] No, no, no. The economic situation is in fact going from bad to worse, that is, there has been no economic improvement. What has actually happened is a better distribution of income that has benefited sectors which had not received much in the past and which are now getting a better share through the uniformed, armed corps.

The fact that many people who in the past did not have any income are now receiving some has touched off a spurt of high consumerism in Nicaragua, that is, despite the fact that the economy is quite weak, we are noticing that the sales of a number of articles produced in Nicaragua are reaching unprecedented levels this year. Both movies and restaurants are crowded. This is a phenomenon which is now taking place in our economy. There is high consumerism, a better distribution of income, an increase in demand but a decline in production.

[Question] There seems to be greater movement of people and vehicles on the streets and more people at work. One has the impression that many sectors of the capital are being rebuilt.

[Answer] No. What was done in the downtown area of Managua was not the reconstruction of some areas but the construction of some very nice parks on vacant lots. A few buildings are being rebuilt to be used as government offices. Construction has truly not advanced much in Nicaragua: It has been kept at a level near subsistence. Construction firms are on the brink of bankruptcy. The movement you see on the streets is normal but trade is not really booming. Rather, there is a shortage of all kinds of parts in hardware stores and other stores in view of the difficulties in importing foreign products.

[Question] We noticed that LA PRENSA has been under attack by virtually every mass communications medium.

[Answer] It is done by all the government-controlled mass communications media, which are many. As I told you earlier, they consist of two television channels, two newspapers and virtually all of the radio stations. They are all united to attack LA PRENSA.

[Question] Those attacks have been merely verbal thus far, right?

[Answer] There have been strong threats which have not materialized. These threats were made even by high-ranking government officials who said that should LA PRENSA continue this way they would be forced to take harsh measures.

I want to state that there have been strong, anonymous threats. Although no attack has been perpetrated against LA PRENSA, demonstrations have been staged in front of its installations. This has been basically all.

[Question] Political pluralism has also apparently deterioriated in recent months.

[Answer] There is obviously less pluralism than we all would have wanted, that is, it is not that pluralism has been completely eliminated, but I am sure that this is not the pluralist government we all wanted. For instance, we have seen that demonstrations of parties other than the official ones, such as Robelo's party, were banned. We have also seen how harshly anyone who disagrees with the government's ideology is attacked. Anyone who protests, anyone who...is of course regarded as a Somozist, a counterrevolutionary, and so forth.

Thus, adjectives are used to refer to persons. Individuals are attacked, not their ideas. This is a typical Marxist tactic, isn't it: to attack individuals to discredit them when their arguments cannot be refuted?

[Question] In your opinion, is the government's ideology well defined?

[Answer] Yes, it is quite well defined. I believe the majority is Marxist-Leninist. It is perhaps the Nicaraguan geopolitical conditions that do not permit a Marxist-Leninist system similar to that of other countries.

[Question] Do you mean open?

[Answer] Let us not say open or closed. Let us merely state that the circumstances I mentioned earlier do not permit, for instance, a system similar to that of Cuba or the Soviet Union. There are some clear, obvious circumstances of which only a stubborn, stupid Marxist could be unaware. One can be a Marxist but one must also be intelligent.

[Question] How do you view the future development of the press and the political situation. Do you believe pluralism has any future in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, yes, I believe it has a future despite the fact that we sometimes have sad days followed by others filled with rays of hope. Thus one has to harbor hopes. I believe pluralism has a future in this country because it is the only feasible system. The Nicaraguan people will not really tolerate a totalitarian regime. Sooner or later, government officials will have to become aware of that. Furthermore, only through national unity and ideological pluralism will Nicaragua overcome its lamentable economic situation. To believe otherwise would be to adopt a puerile, stubborn position because any other option would be impossible.

Here we were able to see what happens when there is no unity, but political attacks. Unity has not yet yielded any results simply because there has been no unity. When I speak of unity I refer to certain basic patriotic issues. I do not mean ideological unity, which would be impossible. One cannot even make the four children of a person have the same thinking, much less a whole country.

[Question] I have the impression that the radio stations are completely aligned with the revolutionary, governmental position. Is this a false impression?

[Answer] No, it is not false. I told you that 90 percent of the radio stations are controlled by the Sandinista Front. Some stations that are not controlled by the government have their newscasts controlled. This is the real situation. There are three independent stations which have quite a large audience: Radio Corporation, Radio Catolica and Radio Mi Preferida. Although the most powerful stations are those owned by the Sandinists, these do not have such large audiences as the ones mentioned above.

ENVOY DENOUNCES SALVADORAN JUNTA TO UN COMMISSION

FL112221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Cuba has denounced at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva the Salvadoran military junta's systematic genocide of the Salvadoran people with the support of the United States.

In a speech to the commission today, Cuban representative Maria de los Angeles Rodriguez made a detailed analysis of the Salvadoran people's efforts to gain democratic freedoms and determine their own fate. She said that the Salvadoran people have suffered for more than 5 decades the successive oppression of military dictatorships that have denied them the most elemental rights. The Cuban delegate said that the rights of the people of El Salvador have been curtailed by the fascist Christian Democratic military junta now holding power in that Central American nation.

The Cuban representative said that the Salvadoran regime killed 200 persons from 14 to 28 February 1981, according to data from the archbishopric's legal aid services. The Cuban delegate added that the junta is able to perpetrate these horrendous crimes only because of the political and military assistance of the United States. She noted that the so-called emergency military aid provided by Washington increased following the inauguration of the new government of Ronald Reagan.

The diplomat also denounced the clumsy publicity campaign launched by the Reagan administration against some countries, in which it claims alleged interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador although it is really the United States that is interfering.

FURTHER DETAILS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

PA110438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 81

["World Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] During an interview with the newspaper GRANMA, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca discussed the agreements entered into by the nonaligned ministers meeting recently held in New Delhi, India. Malmierca regretted the fact that the international news media, basically in the hands of the imperialist consortium, have been used to misinform and to give a twisted image of what transpired during the meeting and the topics most discussed by the foreign ministers.

The Cuban foreign minister denied that the New Delhi meeting discussed only two topics, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and he underscored that the first agreements reached were to condemn South Africa's aggression against Mozambique and to voice solidarity with the Namibian people's heroic struggle, directed by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. This support for SWAPO, Malmierca stressed, is contrary to the remarks by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has called the national liberation movements terrorist.

Regarding the Middle East and Palestine, Malmierca told the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, that the delegations meeting in New Delhi recognized the PLO as the sole representative of that Arab nation [as heard], condemned Egypt for signing the treacherous Camp David accords and decided to leave to the next summit meeting the decision to expel the Anwar as-Sadat regime from the nonaligned movement for its policy of capitulation to Israel.

Kampuchea, the Cuban foreign minister noted, was also discussed as part of the situation in Southeast Asia. It was considered one of the areas most subjected to tension and conflict in recent times. After studying the situation, the conference called for the withdrawal of all troops or foreign forces in that area.

Malmierca added that the Western press is trying to link that agreement to a request for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, whose presence in the People's Republic of Kampuchea responds to a request by the legitimate government of that nation. But in fact, he said, what the ministers approved was the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the area. He emphasized that this includes the U.S. troops stationed in the Philippines, the Australian troops in Singapore and Malaysia, the Pol Pot bands which, with the approval of U.S. imperialism and China, are in Thailand and in sum, all those troops whose presence in other countries helps to create a crisis in the region and, of course, the Chinese troops stationed on the Paracel Islands and at several points on the borders with Laos and Vietnam.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS MEXICAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL061206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro last night attended a reception hosted by Mexican Ambassador Gonzalo Martinez Corbala in honor of [Mexican Navy Secretary] Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara. The reception was held at the Mexican Embassy. During the reception, the Mexican ambassador gave the Revolutionary Armed Forces minister a statue of Lazaro Cardenas as a symbol of the close relations that historically have existed between Mexico and Cuba.

POLITBURO MEMBER HEADS DELEGATION TO GRENADA

FL111511 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation that will attend the activities marking the second anniversary of the Grenada revolution left for Grenada yesterday. The delegation is headed by Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health. It includes Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, alternate member of the party Central Committee; Osvaldo Cardenas, section chief in the [party Central Committee] Americas department; and Julio Torres Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada.

GRENADA AMBASSADOR PRAISES CUBAN AID

FL101347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1229 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The irrevocable decision of building a juster society on the ruins inherited from the neocolonial past was reiterated by Grenada's Ambassador William Jacobs. Jacobs was the main speaker at a ceremony hosted by the Basic Industry Ministry on the second anniversary of the assumption of power by the New Jewel Party, headed by current Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The diplomat referred to the poverty in which the population of that small Caribbean island was submerged during the days of dictator Eric Gairy and compared that situation with the undeniable social gains being enjoyed today. Jacobs pointed out that Grenada's present and future gains are indissolubly tied to Cuba's internationalist efforts and noted the services being rendered in his country by Cuban technicians and specialists.

RAUL ROA CLAIMS 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST SWAPO

FL051241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuba's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, has denounced at the General Assembly the existing links between the Western powers and the South African racist regime. The Cuban representative noted the alliance between the South African racists and those who classify as terrorists the peoples who are struggling for their liberation--whether in Namibia, Palestine or El Salvador. He also warned about the emergence of a conspiracy to prevent a victory by the South-West African People's Organization, to keep the Namibian people from exercising their inalienable rights and to choke the revolutions of Angola and Mozambique.

The Cuban ambassador then supported the Organization of African Unity resolution requesting that the UN Security Council convene to adopt effective measures against the South African regime.

AALAPSO ISSUES APPEAL DENOUNCING PINOCHET

FL111512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1227 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has issued an appeal in this capital to all peoples in the world urging condemnation of today's self-proclamation as president by Augusto Pinochet, who is attempting to institutionalize fascism in Chile.

The document states that during the first weeks of this year there was an increase in the seizure of embassies and churches, hunger strikes, demonstrations and armed activities of the Chilean antifascist resistance. The dictatorship will attempt to eradicate that political situation in Chile with new and absurd maneuvers aimed at frightening and paralyzing the actions of the Chilean people, the AALAPSO appeal adds. The document energetically condemns dictator Augusto Pinochet and calls on anti-imperialist peoples and governments to redouble still more the solidarity with the Chilean antifascist resistance.

BRIEFS

WPC MEETING--The 1981 World Peace Council [WPC] Presidential Committee meeting will be held in Havana 19-21 April, Elena Gil, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, has announced at a news conference. This will be the second such conference to be held in Latin America. The first one was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1972 during the Popular Unity government headed by President Salvador Allende. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 81 FL]

PEREZ HERRERO ON EDUCATION--Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the PCC Secretariat, has chaired an assessment meeting on the progress of education in Havana. In his speech Perez Herrero dwelt on primary education, due to the large number of third and fourth grades students who have not yet learned how to read and write correctly. He showed special interest on the measures being adopted to solve this difficulty and, in general, in the first phase of school. Subsequently, Perez Herrero toured the Comuna de Paris school, the Republica Popular de Angola rural preuniversity institute and a primary school, where he met with the principals of the centers. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Mar 81 FL]

BAHAMAS

AMBASSADOR FROM NETHERLANDS PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL101817 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The third ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the royal Netherlands to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas is Mr Johan Lambertus van Gelin Vitringa. His excellency presented his credentials to the Governor General His Excellency Sir Cash this morning at a formal ceremony at Government House.

In his presentation the ambassador expressed pleasure in transmitting best wishes of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands for the well-being of the Bahamas and its people. He also said he would fulfill his mission to the best of his ability. The governor general, Sir Gerald Cash, accepted the ambassador's letters of credence with pleasure.

The ambassador will also serve concurrently as ambassador of the Netherlands to Jamaica.

GRENADA

BISHOP: WE DO NOT POSE THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY

FL112355 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Peaceful coexistence, disarmament and the resumption of strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are fundamentally important to the survival of mankind. This view was expressed by Grenada's prime minister, Brother Maurice Bishop, as he addressed yesterday's opening session of the International Law Seminar at the Holiday Inn in St Georges.

Brother Bishop stressed that peace cannot be possible in any region where there is tension, instability, threats of war, military maneuvers and the presence of military bases on other people's territory. At the same time the prime minister declared that the Caribbean [words indistinct] peace and the people of the region be allowed to build their own [words indistinct] free from intimidation.

Brother Bishop also took time out to speak about relations between Grenada and the United States. He said since his government came to power following the March 13th, 1979 people's uprising against the Gairy regime, he had always maintained that relations with the United States be based on mutual respect. But Brother Bishop noted that there were some government officials in Washington who believed the Grenada revolution poses a threat to the security of the United States.

[Begin Bishop recording] Only somebody who is dreaming can begin to pretend in any way at all our country can present any kind of threat to American security. That is clearly an impossibility. There is no possible way in which that can be so. The real problem, therefore, with relations over the last 2 years has always been a refusal to accept, by officials of the establishment, that we have principles, that we have a right to have these principles, that we do have a right to say that we are not in anybody's backyard, that we do have a right to say that this is our country, that these resources are ours, that we have a right to stop looking outwards (?to the need of) other people and to start looking inwards to our own needs, our own problems, our own realities and to begin to address that. [end recording]

Yesterday's opening ceremony was also addressed by the vice president of the Jamaica branch of the American Association of Jurists, (Langston Peabody). He said among other things that in recent times the progressive movement in the region had received a setback following last October's downfall of the Jamaican Government of Michael Manley in the election.

The conference, which ended a few hours ago, was attended by a number of lawyers from the Caribbean and the United States, such as Dudley Thompson of the opposition Jamaica People's National Party. The list also included Luis Camacho, president of the Bar Association of Puerto Rico, and (Robert Jackson) of the National Conference of Black Lawyers. The 2-day seminar was sponsored by the Jamaican branch of the American Association of Jurists, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the Grenada Ministry of Legal Affairs.

CANA REPORT ON WORKERS' STRIKE TERMED FALSE

FL102344 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY [CANA] that workers of the electricity company offices in St Georges were on strike yesterday have been confirmed to be totally false. According to the report, which was broadcast over several radio stations in the Caribbean, the workers of the electricity company offices in St Georges were on strike in protest over the detention of the manager, (Rodney George).

This report has been refuted by an official of the company who said the workers were in fact out to work yesterday. However, he explained that during the morning, employees of the company attended a meeting with Prime Minister Bishop (?at) Queen's Park--hence the closure of the offices during the morning period. He said the offices were open as normal in the afternoon with workers reporting to their job as usual.

(Rodney George) was detained by the security forces over the weekend for his part in an alleged plot to disrupt the second festival of the revolution.

GUESTS ARRIVING FOR REVOLUTION FESTIVITIES

FL120026 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The minister of state in the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi ambassador to Grenada arrived in the state today as guests of the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] for the second anniversary celebrations. Also arriving this morning was (Michael Alvy) of the Trinidad-based Council of [word indistinct] Trade Unions and the Canadian high commissioner to Grenada, the Honorable Mr (Allan Roger). Mr Robert Corbin, minister of national development in the Guyanese Government and Mr V.I. Castillo, a parliamentary member in the Belizean Government, also came as guests of the PRG for the second festival.

And a number of other distingushed guests are expected to arrive tomorrow. These include three officials from Nicaragua, including Father Luis Cardenal, minister of culture in that Central American country. Also expected to arrive tomorrow are the ambassadors to [as heard] the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, Romania and Hungary. When contacted today, officials at Pearls Airport said that flights are coming into the island regularly, and yesterday eight planes arrived, mostly with guests for the second festival of the revolution.

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS HOSPITAL, MEETS STUDENTS

FL112230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation attending the celebrations of the second anniversary of the Grenadian revolution today began their first day of activities with a visit to a hospital and a get-together with students.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Sergio del Valle, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of public health. Another member of the delegation is Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Cuban and Latin American cosmonaut. Part of the delegation headed by the public health minister will tour the (?Princess Alice's) Hospital while Tamayo will meet with secondary school students.

The people of Grenada will mark on Friday the overthrow of dictator Eric Gairy and the coming to power of the revolution headed by the now prime minister, Maurice Bishop.

MRS ROBERT MUGABE CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT

FL112320 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Sally Mugabe, wife of the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, and head of the women's movement in that country, has left Grenada after spending 4 days here as the guest of honor of the people's revolution for the second festival. In Grenada, Sister Mugabe was the guest speaker at the women's rally in St Patrick. She gave special emphasis to the role of women in the struggle in Zimbabwe, saying that the women played as much a role as the men.

Sister Mugabe also met with Prime Minister Bishop yesterday morning while she met Governor General Paul Scoon in the afternoon. She left the state at around 0745 this morning along with other Zimbabwean officials.

BRIEFS

GDR MEDICINE--A shipment of medical supplies worth half-a-million dollars has been sent to Grenada from the GDR. The supplies include equipment to completely set up two dental clinics, and medicines for health services in Grenada. The shipment is a gift from the Solidarity Committee of the GDR and arrangements were made for the shipment by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Brother Bernard Coard when he visited that country last year. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81 FL]

JAMAICA

MINISTER ADDRESSES JAMAICAN NATIONALS IN NEW YORK

FL051655 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer has told Jamaican nationals in New York, that "we are nobody's government except the government of the people of Jamaica."

Mr. Shearer said negotiations for trade, capital and technology and Jamaica's relationships with other countries, should not be interpreted to mean that Jamaica was in the pockets of any other country.

"Our commitment is to international peace and pursuit of a better quality of life for the people of Jamaica," Mr Shearer told his countrymen at a meeting last month at the Jamaican mission to the United Nations. He was on his way back from the February meeting of the Non Aligned Movement in New Delhi, India.

Mr. Shearer said foreign policy must take note of the matters of trade, interest of nationals and defense. Jamaica's location placed it within 900 miles of the world's richest market. The largest number of nationals, were in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, he said.

"We happen to be next door to the United States, but Jamaica does not take instructions from the United States or any super-power. If it happens that our view coincides with theirs, that's good for them. If it happens that our views and the views of Russia coincide, that's good for them. But we do not take instructions. We are guided by our own principles and policies," Mr. Shearer said.

JLP WINS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS BY 'LANDSLIDE'

FL051319 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Although the ruling Jamaica Labor Party has won a landslide victory in that island's local government elections, some rural areas are still filing their returns. Following Monday's polling, the JLP is assured so far [of] 228 seats in the island's 13 [parish] councils. The opposition People's National Party has picked up 25 seats, 18 of them in Kingston and St Andrews metropolitan area, a traditional stronghold. The counting resumes today after yesterday's holiday break.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SEEKS INCREASED TIES

FL111535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Mar 81 p 13

[Excerpt] The Government of the Republic of Argentina has issued special instructions to its new ambassador to Jamaica to examine fully with Jamaican officials the possibility of increased cooperation, particularly in trade, between the two countries.

This was disclosed on Friday by the new Argentine ambassador to Jamaica, Mr Rafael Maximo Gowland, in a meeting with deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, at the ministry in New Kingston, an API [Agency for Public Information] release said.

Mr Gowland said that the Argentine Government was aware of Jamaica's economic situation and viewed with interest Jamaica's plans for economic recovery.

He said that the Government of Argentina was desirous of working out a program of technical cooperation between the two governments. Mr Gowland referred to visits to Jamaica last year by Argentine businessmen to strengthen cooperation in agriculture and other areas.

Mr Shearer thanked the ambassador for the interest shown by his government in Jamaica and the CARICOM region and noted that both countries had had close cooperation since the opening of diplomatic relations as early as 1964.

CANADIAN AID MISSION TO PREPARE FINANCIAL PLAN

FL111540 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A high-level mission from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is now in the island to prepare the framework for a plan to provide assistance to Jamaica over the next 3 to 5 years.

The mission is being led by CIDA regional director for the Caribbean, Mr Julian Payne.

A report from the Canadian High Commission in Jamaica said that the mission would be reviewing the potential for provision of all types of assistance to Jamaica, including possible industrial cooperation with non-governmental organizations in private sector development; and bilateral assistance on a government to government basis.

The report said the mission would be "clarifying appropriate objectives and sectors for future Canadian development assistance programs," and the best channels and delivery mechanisms to realize these objectives.

It quoted the Canadian high commissioner as saying that it was expected that the levels of Canadian development assistance to Jamaica would increase significantly over the next 5 years.

The mission has been holding a round of meetings with key government officials and agencies, and is expected to complete its assignment here by Thursday.

Details of the assistance by Canada to Jamaica and other Caribbean countries will be presented at a meeting to be held in June.

BRIEFS

MISSION TO TRINIDAD--A Jamaican Government mission is due in Port-of-Spain next week to talk with the Eric Williams administration. The five-man mission will be meeting with Finance Minister Mervyn de Souza, who is also minister for CARICOM affairs, and other officials from the Trinidad Finance Ministry. Talks will also be held with officials in energy and energy-based industries. It is expected that discussions will be held on the stalled joint aluminum smelting project which was to be set up by the Governments of Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81 FL]

ALUMINA PLANT EXPANSION--Top executives of the Aluminum Company of America left Jamaica today for Norway to join Jamaican officials for talks in the proposed expansion which will double the plant's refining capacity. The discussions have been going on for about a year between Alcoa, the Jamaican Government and a state-backed Norwegian consortium. The expansion of the plant is being estimated to cost some $350 million. Already in Norway is the head of the Jamaica Bauxite Mining Company. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81 FL]

ST LUCIA

ODLUM TO CONSIDER JOINING OPPOSITION PARTY

FL051332 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The power struggle in St Lucia's ruling Labor Party has taken an added complexity. Foreign Minister Mr George Odlum, the man at the center of the tussle, has left open the possibility of his group joining the opposition United Workers Party. Speaking in a television interview Tuesday night, Mr Odlum, when asked if recent remarks by him in Parliament meant he was thinking about linking up with UWP, he replied, quote: At the moment we are thinking of all possible ways out of the current impasse. He promised to look at any UWP proposals objectively.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRC DELEGATION ON REVISION OF ECONOMIC POLICY

PA101532 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 10 Mar 81

[By Ed Wynn Brant]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 9 Mar (EFE)--Peng Hua, secretary general of the PRC delegation currently visiting in Trinidad and Tobago, announced here today that from now on, the PRC will pay more attention to agriculture.

Peng Hua is director of the Foreign Affairs Office at the General Office of the People's National Congress Committee.

On the last leg of his trip through Latin America and the Caribbean, Peng Hua said in this capital that the PRC's new economic strategy will seek to correct the country's huge trade balance deficit and to save it from a collapse due to the effects of inflation, recession and unemployment.

Although he refused to offer details about the PRC's economic problems, Peng Hua said that "we have huge trade balance deficits, but we are gradually reducing public expense by cancelling some projects that are not urgent for the PRC right now."

The projects that will be affected by the new economic policy include the steel and petrochemical industries, whose budgets will be reduced by $1 billion.

According to him, these measures will affect the big industries only in order to promote agriculture and increase the electrical energy resources.

"The PRC is currently reevaluating its economic needs and priorities," Peng Hua said, and he added that "the economy is in the midst of a process of change to adjust to a new economic order."

He admitted that this change of strategy has left thousands of workers jobless, but he affirmed that they will find work in other industries.

He then added that the so-called Gang of Four seriously affected the PRC economy and that 4 more years will be needed to recover from the effects of the former economic plans.

"We want a solid basis for our economy and the country's affairs. We also want to work successfully to bring about a financial readjustment," he explained.

Peng Hua affirmed that during the short time that the PRC has been engaged in its economic readjustment, signs of progress have already been observed, and he explained that the projects for which the budgets have been reduced can be reactivated later on.

Upon observing the course that its economy was following, the PRC cancelled the construction of several plants for the steel industry that were in the hands of contractors from Japan and the FRG.

The contractors have raised a wave of protests against the PRC Government, in an effort to get compensations. For the PRC, however, the worst effect of this action would lie in the harm done to its image as the most populous socialist country in the world.